This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

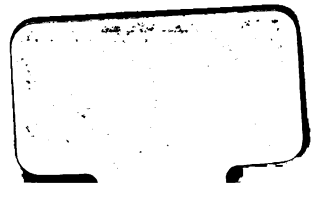
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Soc. 1578 e. 13/7



MINUTES

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM;

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

AND OF THE

BRANCH COUNCILS,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

VOL. VII.

London:
PRINTED BY W. J. & S. GOLBOURN, PRINCES STREET,
COVENTRY STREET. W.

1869.

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MEETING OF THURSDAY, JULY 1ST, 1869.

President—Dr GEORGE BURROWS.

The Royal College of Physicians of London . . .	Dr. JAMES RISDON BENNETT.
The Royal College of Surgeons of England	CÆSAR HENRY HAWKINS, Esq.
The Apothecaries' Society of London	GEORGE COOPER, Esq.
The University of Oxford . .	Dr. HENRY WENTWORTH ACLAND.
The University of Cambridge .	Dr. GEORGE EDWARD PAGET.
The University of Durham . .	Dr. DENNIS EMBLETON.
The University of London . .	Dr. JOHN STORRAR.
The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh . .	Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow . . .	Dr. JOHN GIBSON FLEMING.
The Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh	Dr. JOHN MACROBIN.
The Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's . . .	Dr. ALLEN THOMSON.

The King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland . Dr. AQUILLA SMITH.
The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland . . . . . WILLIAM HARGRAVE, Esq.
The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland . . . . . Dr. CHARLES HENRY LEET.
The University of Dublin . . Dr. JAMES APJOHN.
The Queen's University in Ireland . . . . . Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Bart.

Dr. WILLIAM SHARPEY.
Dr. RICHARD QUAIN.
Dr. HENRY WYLDBORE RUMSEY.
Dr. EDMUND ALEXANDER PARKES.
Dr. ROBERT CHRISTISON.
Dr. WILLIAM STOKES.

} Nominated by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

(*No.* 118.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, appointing Dr. JOHN MACROBIN to be a Member of the General Medical Council for the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen:

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of December, 1868.

Present—The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the fourth section of "The Medical Act," one of the persons to constitute "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom" to be established under or by virtue of the provisions of that Act, was to be a person chosen from time to time by the University of Edinburgh and the two Universities of Aberdeen collectively, and by the fifth section of the said Act it was provided that if the said Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen should not be able to agree upon some one person to represent them in the Council, it should be lawful for each one of the said Universities to select one person, and thereupon it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, to appoint one of the persons so selected to be a member of the said Council for the said Universities:

And whereas in the year 1858 the said University of Edinburgh and the said two Universities of Aberdeen collectively chose JAMES SYME, Esq., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, to be their representative in the said General Council for the term of five years; and again, in the year 1863, collectively chose the said JAMES SYME to be their representative in the said General Council for the further term of five years:

And whereas the said two Universities of Aberdeen, in the said Medical Act mentioned, have since the passing thereof been consolidated and united into one University; that is to say, the University of Aberdeen:

And whereas, under or by virtue of the provisions of the said Act, the said JAMES SYME, on the 19th October, 1868, ceased by lapse of time to be a Member of the said General Council:

And whereas the said Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen have not been able to agree upon some one person to represent them in the said General Council, and in pursuance of the said fifth section of the said Act, the said University of Edinburgh hath selected the said JAMES SYME, and the said University of Aberdeen hath selected JOHN MACROBIN, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the

University of Aberdeen and Dean of the Medical Faculty, and have submitted the names of the said two persons to Her Majesty in Council:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth, under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf contained in the said Medical Act, appoint the said JOHN MACROBIN, M.D., to be a Member of the said General Council for the said Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen for the term of five years from the date hereof.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Dr. JOHN MACROBIN was then introduced by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

2. After an opening Address from the PRESIDENT, the following Committees were appointed:—

Business Committee.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS.
Dr. LEET.

Finance Committee.

Dr. SHARPEY, *Chairman.*
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. COOPER.

Committee on the Registration of Medical Students, and the Returns from the Bodies in Schedule (A), *of Professional Examination and their results.*

Dr. EMBLETON, *Chairman.*
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. THOMSON.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. SHARPEY.

3. *Read*—The following Communication from the Lord President of the Council regarding the Amendment of the Medical Acts :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
May 14*th*, 1869.

SIR,

With reference to the Draft Bill which you recently brought under the Lord President's notice, as proposed by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, for amendment of the Medical Act (1858), his Lordship directs me to inform you that, with every wish to assist the Medical Council in accomplishing its important duties, he does not feel that he could undertake to bring the proposals of the Draft Bill separately before Parliament, as a measure recommended by the Government, unless he regarded them as covering all the ground where amendment of the Medical Act is wanted; for, considering that the Act has at present been more than ten years in operation, the Lord President presumes that a fair judgment can now be formed on its success and merits as a whole, and he thinks that a judgment of this more comprehensive sort must be the basis of any amending Bill to be introduced on the part of the Government. The Lord President would be glad to have the fullest possible explanations with the General Council on this larger aspect of the case, and, though the requisite consideration could not be given to the subject in time for legislation in the present far-advanced session of Parliament, his Lordship would hope to be able to deal with it next year in the light of such information as he may meanwhile receive.

On the present occasion the Lord President does not propose to enter minutely on the question of the working of the Medical Act, but there is one point which his Lordship would wish to bring specially under your attention. His Lordship is advised that the Act is seriously defective, as not providing for a satisfactory and uniform minimum standard of admissibility to the *Medical Register*, and as not enabling the General Council to issue Regulations in this respect. The state of the law in the United Kingdom (unlike that which obtains generally in Europe in the same matter) allows a minimum qualification in Surgery to be registered without any qualification in Medicine, and similarly a minimum qualification in Medicine to be registered without any qualification in Surgery; and, so far as may be judged from a recently published

analysis of titles contained in the *Medical Register*, it would seem that persons practising on those half-qualifications are to be counted by thousands in the United Kingdom. Cases are not unfrequently brought under his Lordship's official notice where persons possessing only such half-qualifications undertake nevertheless to act in all departments of professional practice, and even obtain engagements as salaried attendants on the sick poor in relation to whatever diseases or injuries may affect them. The Lord President regards this state of things as open to serious objection, and his Lordship doubts whether Government could sanction any amendment of the Medical Act which should leave so great an existing evil undealt with. The Lord President is of course aware that at the present time most of the Examining Boards which confer half-qualifications voluntarily extend their examinations beyond the limits of their titular qualification: but his Lordship doubts whether that mode of action, at its best, can supply more than a very imperfect substitute for complete legal qualification, and whether, if it were universal and permanent, it would not itself tend to develop considerable new difficulties.

The Lord President understands that the General Council will now very shortly enter upon its annual session in London, and he accordingly directs me to suggest that perhaps you would bring the above branch of the subject under the particular consideration of the Council, with a view to his being favoured with any recommendation which the Council may be disposed to make in regard of it.

His Lordship further directs me to suggest that the same opportunity would be favourable for eliciting the opinion of Members of the Council, whether, if new legislation is to take place, it would be desirable to change in any respect the constitution of Council which the Act of 1858 established.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN SIMON.

Dr. BURROWS, F.R.S.,
President of the
General Medical Council.

Moved by Dr. QUAIN; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Lord President of the Council be entered on the Minutes."

4. *Read*—The following Communication from the Garioch and Northern Medical Association, respecting the Representation of the Profession in the Medical Council:

INVERURIE, ABERDEENSHIRE,
May 1st, 1869.

To the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENTLEMEN,

At a meeting of the Garioch and Northern Medical Association, held here this day, the subject of the want of direct representation of the Medical Profession in the General Medical Council was considered by the Society, and it was resolved to communicate to you the opinion of the Society, that provision for such representation should be made in any amendment which may be proposed on the Medical Act.

The Association begs leave respectfully to submit the following statement and reasons in support of this opinion.

As the Council is now constituted, three-fourths of its members are elected by the Licensing Corporations, the remaining fourth being nominated by the Crown. The result of this constitution of the Council is that the interests of the Licensing Bodies are represented rather than those of the Medical Profession at large. The admitted evil of so many Examining Boards (nineteen in number) conferring Diplomas by equally numerous and sometimes conflicting examinations is thereby perpetuated. Besides the inconveniences to the student, and the obstacles thus created to a better system of Medical Education, the standard of Preliminary and Professional Examinations cannot be raised, as the competition among so many Licensing Bodies is naturally a competition downwards.

Moreover, the funds by which the expenses of the Medical Act, including those of the General Medical Council, are met, are provided not by the Licensing Corporations nor by Government, but by a direct tax

on the members of the Medical Profession. Thus those are represented who are not taxed, while those who are taxed are not represented.

One of the methods by which it has been proposed to accomplish the object in question, is by adding to the Council members elected by the direct votes of registered practitioners, arranged in districts. In the event of this method being adopted, the members thus elected, together with those nominated by the Crown, should not be less in number than those elected by the Corporations.

The other method which has been proposed is that the representatives of the Corporations, instead of being elected as at present by the Governing or Admitting Body, should be elected by the members or graduates; those for the Colleges by the fellows, members, or licentiates; those for the Universities by the graduates.

The latter would be at once the more simple and the more complete of the two methods. It would avoid increasing the number of the Council; it would require simply a declaration to the effect that all registered members, or graduates, of the Corporation shall be entitled to vote in the election of its representative; and by it there would be secured the representation both of the profession at large and of what is good and of public interest in the Corporations.

The Association therefore respectfully expresses the hope that, in any amendment of the Medical Act, clauses will be inserted by which the object in question—the direct representation of the profession in the General Medical Council—will be secured.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed by order of the Association) JOHN STRUTHERS,
Chairman.

Moved by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Garioch and Northern Medical Association be inserted in the Minutes."

5. *Read*—A Communication from Dr. PROSSER JAMES, respecting the representation of the Profession in the Medical Council.

6. *Read*—The following Letter:

7, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
June 30th, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I have been charged to present to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration a Memorial, representing the necessity of obtaining an Act of Parliament to amend the Medical Act of 1858, and the Acts subsequently passed, with a view to amend it.

Nearly two thousand signatures are now appended to the Memorial, including many of the most distinguished teachers, writers, and practitioners in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

I shall be happy to know on what day it will please the Council to receive me with a Deputation to present the Memorial. I would respectfully suggest Wednesday or Friday in the ensuing week, if either of those days were agreeable to the Council.

I have the honour to be, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) BELL FLETCHER.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS,
Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the request of Dr. BELL FLETCHER be acceded to, and that the Deputation be received by the Medical Council on Wednesday, July 7th, at 3 P.M."

7. *Read*—The following Recommendations of the Executive Committee respecting the expenses of the Councils in printing:

"That when Examination questions, or the Bye-Laws and Regulations of Licensing Bodies, are contained in any Reports, they be omitted in the printing of Minutes; and that the Licensing or Examining Bodies be requested to furnish a sufficient number of copies of such questions and regulations for the use of the Council.

"That Reports and other documents of considerable length, when printed in the Minutes, be not copied into the office copy of Minutes, but preserved in an Appendix, with proper references in the Minute Book. But it appears to the Sub-Committee that if a printed copy of the Minutes is preserved, authenticated by the signature of the President in the presence of the Council, there is, in fact, no necessity for also keeping in the office a book of Minutes written from the printed Minutes, and so entailing some little trouble and expense.

"That all the Minutes of the Executive Committee, and of the several Branch Councils, be set up in such size and type as will admit of their being bound up, when wanted, in the volume of Minutes; each series of these Minutes having its distinctive number and heading (as in the volumes at present), and each being paged, not for the Minutes of each meeting separately, as is now done, but consecutively from number to number in each volume; the index being arranged accordingly.

"That the Minutes of the several Branch Councils, thus uniformly set up, be printed, as at present, for distribution among the Members of Council, at the expense of each Branch, and that when finally confirmed, they should be consecutively paged (as before stated), and that each Branch Council should have a sufficient number (250 or 350) of copies printed, on paper of which a pattern shall be furnished by the Registrar of the General Council, and that the expense of these additional copies shall be separately charged, and paid by the General Council.

"That the Executive Committee and Branch Councils be requested, when any document is ordered to be printed, to give directions as to the number likely to be required; whether for the Minutes or only for distribution; and that the several Registrars be also requested to order such numbers of other papers or circulars as will in each case be most economical for the purpose required, and with as few revisions as possible.

"That, while the General Council is sitting, the Business Committee be requested to give directions each day regarding the Programmes, so as to avoid unnecessary repetition of Reports and other documents of considerable length in more than one Programme.

"That the Business Committee be requested, when printed matter contained in the Programmes is likely to be required for the Minutes, to order that in each case it be kept in type till it has been printed for the Minutes."

The foregoing Recommendations were adopted *seriatim* on the Motion of Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to.*

The following Recommendation was adopted on the Motion of Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the daily Minutes of Council be, after final revision, kept in type, in order that they may, as soon as convenient after the Session, be made up in sheets, and consecutively paged; the requisite number of copies being then printed off for insertion in the volume."

8. *Read*—The following List prepared by the Executive Committee, in accordance with a Recommendation issued by the General Medical Council in 1866 and 1867, and intended to come into operation after October 1st, 1868, viz.:

> "That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare annually, and lay before the Council for recognition, a List of Examining Bodies whose Examinations shall fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council, as regards Preliminary Education."

LIST OF EXAMINING BODIES WHOSE EXAMINATIONS FULFIL THE CONDITIONS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL, AS REGARDS PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

I.—Universities of the United Kingdom.

Oxford:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Responsions.
Moderations.
Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

Cambridge:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Previous Examination.
Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

Durham:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Examination for Students in their 2nd and 1st years.
Registration Examination for Medical Students.
Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

London:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Matriculation Examination.

Edinburgh
Glasgow
Aberdeen
St. Andrew's

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Preliminary Examination for Graduation in Medicine or Surgery.

Dublin:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Entrance Examination.

Queen's University (Ireland):

Examination for a Degree in Arts.
Entrance Examination.
Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.
Previous Examination for B.A. Degree.

II.—Other Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.

Royal College of Surgeons of England:
Examination conducted, under the superintendence of the College of Surgeons, by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors.

The Society of Apothecaries of London:
Examination in Arts.

Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh
Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh
Preliminary Examination in General Education, conducted by a Board appointed by these two Colleges combined.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow:
Preliminary Examination in General Literature.

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland:
Preliminary Examination, Certificate to include Mathematics.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland:
Preliminary Examination in General Education.

III.—Examining Bodies, in the United Kingdom, not included in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.

Royal College of Preceptors:
Examination for a First Class Certificate.

IV.—Colonial and Foreign Universities and Colleges.

University of Calcutta
" Madras
" Bombay
Entrance Examination, Certificate to include Latin.

" M'Gill College, Montreal:
Matriculation Examination.

" Toronto
" King's College, Toronto
" Queen's College, Kingston
" Victoria College, Upper Canada
Matriculation Examination.

" King's College, Nova Scotia:
Matriculation Examination.
Responsions.

" Fredericton, New Brunswick:
Matriculation Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: Matriculation Examination, Certificate to include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council.

„ SYDNEY: Matriculation Examination.

CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES:

1. English Certificate for Students of two years' standing, specifying the subjects of Examination.
2. Latin Certificate, or "Testamur."

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION:

Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts, Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

9. *Read*—Reports from the Branch Councils, in pursuance of the following Resolution, passed by the General Medical Council on the 4th July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 259):

> "That it be remitted to the Branch Councils to consider and report how far it would conduce to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examination of Students in Preliminary Education, if a Board was appointed by the General Medical Council, or by each Branch Council, to arrange and conduct, under their supervision, these Examinations; and that, should the Branch Councils approve of such a system, they be requested to indicate any difficulties which may stand in the way, and the method by which they would propose to carry it out. The Reports to be transmitted to the Executive Committee at least one month before the next Session of the Council."

REPORT FROM THE BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND.

"That, in the opinion of this Branch Council, it would not conduce, in England, to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examination of Students in Preliminary Examination, if a Board were appointed by the General Medical Council, or by this Branch Council, to arrange and conduct, under their supervision, these Examinations."

REPORT FROM THE BRANCH COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND.

"That it be remitted to the Branch Councils to consider and report how far it would conduce to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examination of Students in Preliminary Education, if a Board was appointed by the General Medical Council, or by each Branch Council, to arrange and conduct, under their supervision, these Examinations; and that, should the Branch Councils approve of such a system, they be requested to indicate any difficulties which may stand in the way, and the method by which they would propose to carry it out. The Reports to be transmitted to the Executive Committee at least one month before the next Session of the Council."

"In bringing forward their Report on the preceding Remit, the Branch Council have to observe that the Medical Act does not authorize the Medical Council directly to establish an Examining Board, but that it is competent for the Council to recommend the formation of such a Board by the Licensing Bodies jointly.

"In this view the Branch Council have adopted the following Report, as embodying the recommendations which they are of opinion might be made on the subject:

"The importance which the General Medical Council attach to the Preliminary Education of Medical Students is evinced by the constant attention which the subject has received since the institution of the Council. Notwithstanding, however, the strenuous efforts which have been made to ascertain that Students about to enter on the study of Medicine possess an adequate knowledge of those subjects which the Medical Council have laid down as a minimum standard of General Education, there can be no doubt that the variety in the systems of examination recognized has failed to secure the desired result. In proof of this, the Scottish Branch Council have only to refer to the Reports of the Committees

on Preliminary Education, which will be found at p. 215 of vol. v., and p. 248 of vol. vi. of the Minutes of the Medical Council.

"It appears to this Branch Council that many of the imperfections attending the Preliminary Examinations arise from difference, both as to the subjects of examination and the modes of conducting it, existing at the different recognized Boards. The Educational Bodies recognized by the Council are too numerous, and the certificates they grant are based upon standards, in some cases higher, in others lower, than are recommended by the Council. The analysis of Preliminary Examinations prepared by Dr. HAWKINS, which will be found in vol. iv., p. 75, of the Minutes (21st May, 1866), may be referred to in confirmation of this statement. It thus appears that equality in the standard of proficiency cannot be obtained with so great a variety of Boards, implying also so great a variety of Judges. Under the system in operation, it is impossible to secure that the nature of the questions set, even on the same subject, at the various Boards, can be of similar value; or that the opinions of the Examiners, as to the merit of the answers, can so harmonize that an approach to an equal or balanced estimate of proficiency can be looked for. It is evident from the Reports on Preliminary Education already referred to, that none of the Boards, except those specially instituted by the Licensing Bodies, have made any attempts to adapt their examinations to what the Council require from intending Medical Students. It has been proposed, as a means of ascertaining that the Recommendations of the Medical Council are carried out by the National Educational Boards, to institute a system for visiting and reporting on the examinations conducted by them, similar to that which has been adopted for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations of the Licensing Bodies. When it is borne in mind, however, that these Boards hold a position quite independent of the Medical Council, there can be little doubt that many of them would decline to admit any extraneous supervision; but, in any case, the exercise of a supervision so extensive would involve serious difficulty and expense.

"In these circumstances, the Scottish Branch Council suggest

that the General Council should recommend to the Licensing Bodies a system over which direct control could be exercised, and which might from time to time be adapted to the proper standard of Preliminary Education. The Branch Council are of opinion that in Scotland there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of establishing a joint Board, such as is here proposed; and, if the Medical Council shall think that such a Board would constitute a more convenient and efficient means of conducting the Preliminary Examinations than at present exists, the Branch Council have to suggest that the Licensing Bodies in each division of the kingdom should be invited to express their opinion on the subject of the contemplated Recommendations."

REPORT FROM THE BRANCH COUNCIL FOR IRELAND.

"That this Branch Council is of opinion that it might be very desirable, if the legal rights and privileges of the several Licensing Bodies permitted it, were the Preliminary Examinations conducted by an Examining Board for each division of the United Kingdom."

REPORT FROM THE BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND, in pursuance of the following Resolution, passed by the General Medical Council on the 4th July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 260):

> "That the Branch Councils be instructed to consider and report how far it be desirable to add some knowledge of the elements of Logic to the Preliminary Examination of the Medical Student, and, if considered desirable, how it could best be carried out."

"*Resolved*—That this Branch Council, while recognizing the advantage of instruction in Logic as part of the education of a Medical man, does not recommend the introduction of Logic as a necessary subject of the Preliminary Examination of the Medical Student."

Moved by Dr. FLEMING; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the Reports of the Branch Councils, on the subject of a Board or Boards for conducting Preliminary Examinations, and to report their suggestions on the subject."

The Committee to consist of—

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, *Chairman.*
Dr. BENNETT.
Dr. PAGET.
Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. LEET.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.

10. *Read*—The following Petition, which has been presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the General Council on the 6th of July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., pp. 198, 199):

"That, having regard to the importance of improving the General Education of persons entering on the study of Medicine, it is incumbent on the General Council to petition both Houses of Parliament, praying for early legislation on the subject of Secondary Education in schools; that it be referred to the Executive Committee to prepare petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons; and that the President be authorized to sign and affix the seal of the Council to them, and take measures for their presentation."

The Humble Petition of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom,

SHOWETH,

That the Council was established by the "Medical Act" passed in 1858 (21 & 22 Vict., cap. 90), and was by a later Act (25 & 26 Vict., cap. 91) made a body corporate.

That one of the principal duties of the Council is to keep and publish a Register of such persons as have obtained or may obtain Licences or other

legal qualifications to practise Medicine or Surgery from bodies whose qualifications are recognized by the Medical Act, to the end that "Persons requiring Medical Aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified Practitioners."

That for the purpose of securing that all persons who shall be entitled to have their names and qualifications placed on the Register, shall have been duly educated, and tested by Examinations, certain powers of inspection and of representation to Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, should need be, are conferred on the Council by the Medical Act.

That the Council are of opinion that the interests of the nation require that the education of Medical Practitioners should be raised above its present standard, and that it is their duty to the extent of their powers to promote its improvement.

That the Council are in the belief that a solid groundwork of Preliminary General Education is of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of Professional Study, and that the greatest impediment to sound Professional Education is to be found in the defective early mental discipline of Medical Students.

That, notwithstanding the desire of the several Medical Corporations and Universities of the United Kingdom to comply with the Recommendations of the Medical Council, that all persons previously to being recognized as Professional Students shall pass an adequate examination in general knowledge, the Council have reason to apprehend that the maintenance of a sufficient standard is rendered exceedingly difficult, owing to the defective and limited education generally given in Secondary Schools.

That the view of the Council as to the defective state of Secondary Education is fully confirmed by the Reports of the Commissioners on Secondary Schools.

The General Medical Council therefore pray your Honourable House, without delay, to pass such Laws as may seem to your Honourable House to be best adapted to remedy the existing defects of Endowed Schools, and otherwise place the Secondary Education of the United Kingdom in a satisfactory state.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 119.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the question of the Amendment of the Medical Acts, and that to this Committee the Communication from the Government on the subject be referred."

The Committee to consist of—

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. PAGET.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. APJOHN.
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. PARKES.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. CHRISTISON.

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Garioch and Northern Medical Association, and the letter of Dr. PROSSER JAMES, be referred to the Committee just appointed."

The Chair was then taken by Dr. ACLAND, at the request of the PRESIDENT.

2. *Read*—The following Letters addressed to the Registrar, in consequence of a Resolution passed by the General Council on the 6th of July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., pp. 299, 300), viz.:

"That the Registrar be requested to address a letter to those Licensing Bodies in Ireland which do not require the Preliminary Examination to be passed before Medical Study is begun, representing that throughout England and Scotland a complete uniformity has been brought

about by the adhesion of the Licensing Bodies to the recommendation of the General Medical Council in this respect, and that it is highly desirable that Students in all the three divisions of the kingdom should be placed on the same footing, by the Irish Licensing Bodies using every means to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to require that Preliminary Education and Examination shall be really preliminary to Medical Study."

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND,

Dublin, March 10th, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians to inform you that they had under consideration at their meeting, on Friday the 5th instant, your letter of August 22nd, enclosing a Resolution relative to Preliminary Examination which was passed by the General Medical Council on the 6th of July, and that the following Resolution was adopted by the College:

"That the Council is in error in representing that throughout England and Scotland a complete uniformity has been brought about by the adhesion of the Licensing Bodies to the recommendation of the General Medical Council, viz., that 'the Preliminary Examination should be passed before Medical Study is begun;' and, moreover, that the College is of opinion that the plan proposed by the General Medical Council, of substituting a Preliminary Examination to be undergone previously to the commencement of Professional Study, instead of encouraging an Education in Arts carried on for one or more years, is not calculated to advance the acquirement of a good General Education."

I am, DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
(Signed) JAMES LITTLE, M.D.,
Fellow and Registrar.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.,
Registrar, General Medical Council.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC,
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
15th June, 1869.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 22nd August last, and the Resolution of the General Medical Council therein enclosed, I am instructed by the Board of Trinity College to forward the enclosed reply, and am

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Medical Registrar.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS,
&c. &c.

In reference to a communication from Dr. HAWKINS, Registrar of the General Medical Council, to the Medical Registrar of Trinity College, enclosing a copy of a Resolution passed by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom on the 6th July, 1868, viz.:

> "That the Registrar be requested to address a letter to those Licensing Bodies in Ireland which do not require the Preliminary Examination to be passed before Medical Study is begun, representing that throughout England and Scotland a complete uniformity has been brought about by the adhesion of the Licensing Bodies to the recommendation of the General Medical Council in this respect, and that it is highly desirable that Students in all the three divisions of the kingdom should be placed on the same footing, by the Irish Licensing Bodies using every means to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to require that Preliminary Education and Examination shall be really preliminary to Medical Study"—

The Board of Trinity College, having consulted with the King and Queen's College of Physicians, is not at present prepared to recommend a change in the existing arrangements in the subject of Preliminary Education. The Board desires also to direct the attention of the Medical Council to the following Resolution of the College of Physicians:

> "The College is of opinion that the plan proposed by the General Medical Council, of substituting a Preliminary Education to be undergone previously to the commencement of Professional Study, instead of encouraging an Education in Arts, carried on for one or more years, is not calculated to advance the acquirement of a good General Education."

JOHN TOLEKEN,
Registrar, Trinity College, Dublin.

June 14th, 1869.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
June 26th, 1869.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 22nd August, 1868, enclosing a Resolution of the Medical Council of the 6th of July, 1868, respecting Preliminary Education, I am desired to express the opinion of the Senate that a mere Preliminary Examination is not a sufficient test of extra-Professional Education.

I may also observe that the Matriculation Examination passed by the Medical Students of this University, constitutes only a part of the test in General Education to which they are subjected.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. JOHNSTONE STONEY,
Secretary.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.,
Registrar.

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland be placed on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. SHARPEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from Trinity College, Dublin, be placed on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. SHARPEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from the Queen's University in Ireland be placed on the Minutes."

3. *Read*—A Letter from the Medical Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin.

Moved by Dr. STORRAR and *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON:

"That the Letter from the Medical Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin, be placed on the Minutes."

The hour of Six having arrived, the Debate was adjourned.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 120.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. Dr. ACLAND presented the Second Report of the Committee on State Medicine, with an Appendix.

2. *Read*—The following Petition:

Unto the Right Honourable THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Petition of the Lothians' Medical Association

HUMBLY SHOWETH,

1. That your petitioners are registered Medical Practitioners residing in the Lothians of Scotland, and united together as an association for the promotion of professional fellowship and the protection of the interests of Medical men practising in these districts.

2. That your petitioners are pained to observe that the profession generally are unrepresented in the Medical Council.

3. That your petitioners do not regard the representatives of the Universities, nor of the Licensing Bodies, nor those gentlemen nominated by Her Majesty, with the advice of the Privy Council, as real representatives of the profession at large.

4. That your petitioners observe that the funds by which the whole machinery of the Medical Act, including the General Council, are derived not from the Universities and Corporate Bodies, nor from the Government, but from a tax imposed upon each graduate or licentiate in Medicine and Surgery registered under the Medical Act.

5. That such taxation, without commensurate representation of the body of practitioners possessed of education and occupying precisely the same status under the Act as the Professor of the Universities or the Fellows of Colleges, is an act of injustice to the great body of registered Medical practitioners throughout the country.

6. That your petitioners beg to direct the attention of the members of the Medical Council to this anomalous state of the representation of the profession in the Council, and pray that in any amendment of the Medical Act such clauses may be introduced as shall secure for the general body of practitioners throughout the country a representation in the Medical Council in some degree commensurate with their numbers, and to the very large sum they have collectively contributed towards the working of the Medical Act.

(Signed) J. T. SIMPSON, *President.*

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Petition from the Lothians' Medical Association be received and entered on the Minutes, and referred to the Committee on the Amendment of the Medical Acts."

3. Returns of Examinations from the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and from the India Office, were laid before the Council.

Moved by Dr. MACROBIN; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Returns of Examinations from the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and from the India Office, be entered on the Minutes."

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
3rd November, 1868.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit a statement of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who in August 1868 presented themselves for Examination.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. H. LOGAN,
Director-General.

THE SECRETARY,
Medical Registration Office,
32, Soho Square, W.

STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, who in August 1868 *presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies. Twenty vacancies were declared, but as two gentlemen were equal twenty-one were chosen.*

Names of Licensing Bodies.		Qualifications. Number of Qualifications. Total	Number passed.	Number failed.	Deficient in Anatomy.	Surgery.	Medicine.	All Subjects.	Remarks.
Royal Coll. of Physicians, London .	Licentiate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Candidates.
Ditto Surgeons ditto .	Members	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	
The Apothecaries' Society, London .	Licentiates	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	Successful 21
Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh	Do.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	Unsuccessful 16
Ditto Surgeons, Edinburgh .	Do.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
K. and Q. Coll. of Physicians, Ireland	Do.	11	9	2	..	..	..	2	Total 37
Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Ireland . .	Do.	16	13	3	..	..	..	3	
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin . . .	Do.	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Faculty of Phys. and Surg., Glasgow	Do.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
University of Glasgow	M.D.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Ditto ditto	M.Ch.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Of the unsuccessful, eleven would have been accepted had there been vacancies for them.
Ditto Aberdeen	M.B.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Ditto ditto	M.Ch.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Queen's University, Ireland . . .	M.D.	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	
Ditto ditto . . .	M.C.	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	
Trinity College, Dublin	M.B.	8	7	1	..	..	..	1	
Ditto ditto	M.Ch.	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	
Ditto ditto	Lic. in Med.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	Total	77	67	10	2	..	..	8	P.S.—Three of the successful candidates had each a third qualification.

ADMIRALTY, W.C.,
12th May, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, a Report of the Board of Examiners on the Examination of Candidates for the Medical Service of the Royal Navy during the year 1868.

I have the honour to be, SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. ARMSTRONG,
Director-General.

DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS,
Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration,
32, Soho Square.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

12th February, 1869.

SIR,

In forwarding for your information a synopsis of the subjects embraced in the Examination held in the year 1868 for admission to the Medical Department of the Navy under your direction, we have the honour to report that forty-three Examinations were held, and thirty-five Admissions were granted.

There were, in all, thirty-seven candidates, of whom one rejected in 1866, was found sufficiently qualified, and thirty-six were fresh-men. Of these thirty-six, twenty-eight succeeded on their first Examination, and eight were remanded to their studies.

Of the last eight, six passed on second Examination, and two did not reappear.

The causes of rejection were general professional deficiencies, especially in anatomical and practical knowledge.

Of the thirty-seven candidates, seven were found well acquainted with the Latin language; but the greater majority of the remainder declined to undergo any Examination in that language.

We consider the average abilities and attainments of the candidates in 1868 were not superior to those of preceding years.

We have the honour to be, SIR,

Your obedient Servants,

JAMES SALMON, M.D., *Inspector-General.*

WILLIAM R. E. SMART, *Deputy Inspector-General.*

JOHN DENIS MACDONALD, M.D., F.R.S., *Staff Surgeon.*

Dr. ALEX. BRYSON, C.B., F.R.S.,
Medical Director-General.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W.,
16th October, 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit two statements of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in February and August 1868 presented themselves for Examination at Chelsea Hospital.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. T. PEARS,
Major-General, Military Secretary.

THE REGISTRAR,
General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

---

lt ation.	Quality of Examination passed.	REMARKS.
l. m.	Fair.	Good in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany; fair in other branches.
ed.	Good.	Good in Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Midwifery and Botany; fair in Medicine and Materia Medica.
	Fair.	Good in Anatomy, Medicine, Botany; fair in other branches.
n. ed.	..	Fair in Anatomy, Surgery, Medicine, Chemistry, and Materia Medica; indifferent in other branches.
m. l.	Good.	Good in all branches except in Surgery and Medicine, in which he was fair.
ed.	Very Good.	Good examination in all professional branches.
.	Fair.	Good in Surgery; fair in Medicine, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany; indifferent in Anatomy.
.	Good.	Good in all branches except in Chemistry and Botany, in which he was only fair.
m. ed.	..	Fair only in Surgery, Medicine, and Chemistry; and indifferent in other branches, and in Manuscript.
m. d	Fair.	Good in Anatomy; fair in other branches.
m. d.	..	Fair in Surgery, Materia Medica, and Midwifery; indifferent in all other branches.
m. d.	Do.	Good in Surgery, Medicine, and Midwifery; fair in Materia Medica and Botany; indifferent in Anatomy.
ed.	Do.	Good in Medicine, Midwifery, and Botany; fair in other branches.
.	Very Good.	Good in all professional branches.
.	Fair.	Good in Medicine, Chemistry, Midwifery, and Botany; fair in

STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in February 1868 *presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies. Twenty vacancies were declared and were filled up.*

Names of Licensing Bodies.	Qualifications.					Remarks.
	Number of Qualifications.			Deficient in		
	Total.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Medicine.	Surgery. and Anatomy.	
University of Edinburgh — Doctor in Medicine	1	1	..	..	..	
University of Edinburgh — Bachelor of Medicine	3	3	..	..	..	
University of Edinburgh — Master in Surgery	3	3	..	..	..	
Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh — Licentiates	8	5	3	..	2	
Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh — Master in Surgery	2	2	..	..	..	
Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Licentiates	9	6	3	2	..	
University of Glasgow — Doctor of Medicine	1	1	..	..	..	
University of Glasgow — Master in Surgery	1	1	..	..	..	
Ditto Aberdeen — Bachelor of Medicine	3	3	..	..	..	
Ditto Aberdeen — Master in Surgery	3	3	..	..	..	
Queen's University, Ireland — Doctor of Medicine	4	4	..	..	..	
Queen's University, Ireland — Master in Surgery	3	3	..	..	..	
Royal College of Surgeons, England — Members	2	2	..	..	..	
Society of Apothecaries, London — Licentiates	1	1	..	..	..	
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland — Members	3	2	1	..	..	
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland — Licentiates	2	1	1	..	1	
King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, Licentiates	1	1	..	1	..	
Total	50	42	8	3	3	

Candidates.

Successful	20
Unsuccessful	4
Total	24

Diplomas and Degrees.

Successful	42
Unsuccessful	8
Total	50

N.B.—Two had a third qualification, one of whom was deficient in all subjects.

STATEMENT of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Indian Army, who in August 1868 *presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies. Ten vacancies were declared and were filled up.*

Names of Licensing Bodies.		Qualifications.					Remarks.
		Number of Qualifications.			Deficient in		
		Total	No. passed.	No. failed.	Medicine.	Surgery and Anatomy.	
University of Edinburgh	Bachelor of Medicine	2	2	...	...	...	**Candidates.**
Ditto ditto	Master in Surgery	4	2	2	...	...	Successful 10
Ditto ditto	Doctor in Medicine	3	...	3	...	...	Unsuccessful 12
Apothecaries' Hall, London	Licentiates	6	5	1	...	...	Total . . . 22
Royal Coll. of Surgeons, England	Members	9	5	4	...	1	
Ditto Physicians, Edin.	Licentiates	10	3	7	...	...	**Diplomas & Degrees.**
Ditto Surgeons, Edin.	Ditto	8	3	5	...	6	Successful 22
Ditto ditto	Master in Surgery	2	...	2	...	...	Unsuccessful 28
University of Aberdeen	Bachelor of Medicine	2	1	1	...	...	Total . . 50
Ditto ditto	Master in Surgery	2	1	1	...	...	
Ditto Dublin	Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	1	...	...	N.B.—Two of the candidates had a third qualification, and one had a fourth ditto.
Ditto ditto	Master in Surgery	1	....	1	...	...	Of the twelve candidates returned as unsuccessful, five were qualified but were not accepted, as only ten appointments were made.
	Total	50	22	28	...	7	

4. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Order be suspended, and that with the view of expediting the business of various Committees, the Council do now adjourn till Monday at 2 P.M."

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 121.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The Motion of Dr. STORRAR, *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON, viz.:

"That the Letter from the Medical Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin, be placed on the Minutes,"

(Minutes, vol. vii., p. 26), was withdrawn, with the permission of the Council.

2. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee appointed by the Branch Council for England, respecting certain Preliminary Examinations (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 330), be printed in the Minutes and referred to the Committee on Preliminary Examination."

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH COUNCIL FOR JUNE 4, 1869.

"Dr. STORRAR presented the following Report of the Committee appointed by the Branch Council for England on 25th November, 1868, to inspect the papers on General (Preliminary) Education (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 330):

"REPORT.

"Of the papers applied for by the Registrar, those relating to three only of the recognized Examinations have been received, viz.:

The Cambridge Local Examinations, Senior;

The College of Preceptors, First Class Certificate;

The Royal College of Surgeons of England, Preliminary Examination.

"As regards the papers sent from the College of Preceptors, the

Chairman, finding they were not in sets, and otherwise not such as were wanted, returned them through the Registrar; but no others have as yet been forwarded in their place.

"The papers of the Cambridge Local Examinations, Senior, comprised—

English.	German.	
Latin.	Mathematics	Geometry.
Greek.		Algebra.
French.	Arithmetic.	

"The Examination represents a high standard. The best answers are excellent, and even the worst afford proof of fair knowledge acquired through systematic training. The composition and spelling of English are good.

"The papers of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (Preliminary Examination) comprised—

Dictation.	German.
English Grammar and Composition.	Arithmetic.
English History.	Euclid.
Geography.	Algebra.
Latin.	Mechanics.
Greek.	Chemistry.
French.	Natural History.

"The standard of this Examination is not a high one, but the questions are good, and would, if well answered, be an adequate test. The best answers are generally good; some of them excellent. The worst are, however, often bad—some so bad that it is not easy to see why they should have been held to be sufficient, the spelling being often bad, and the answers frequently such as to show an absence of all real knowledge of the subjects to which the questions relate.

"JOHN STORRAR,

"*Chairman.*"

3. *Moved* by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee be appointed to rearrange the Recommendations and Opinions of the Medical Council on Education, Examinations, and Registration."

The Committee to consist of—

Dr. PAGET, *Chairman.*
Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. FLEMING.
Dr. LEET.

4. *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That Dr. MACROBIN be added to the Committee on Preliminary Education."

5. *Moved* by Dr. CHRISTISON; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Edinburgh University Calendar for Local Examinations for 1868 be submitted to the Committee on Preliminary Examinations, with a view to the Council receiving the Report of that Committee as to the sufficiency of the said Local Examinations to qualify students to commence their Medical studies."

6. *Read*—Reports of Visitations of Examinations at the Queen's University in Ireland.

REPORT OF THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

Having inspected and reported on the *first* part of the Medical Examinations of the Queen's University, held in June last, I since visited the Examinations on the *second* part of the course, or PASS

Examinations for the degrees of M.D. and M.Ch., held in September and October following.

The subjects comprehended in this part of the examination are Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery.

The Examinations were conducted orally and by printed papers, and the Anatomy and Surgery were further carried on by demonstrations on the skeleton and on the dead subject. There were about fifty candidates present; they were allowed three hours for answering the printed questions on each subject, and from ten to fifteen minutes for oral questions.

The questions were clear and definite in form, and afforded a fair test of the theoretical knowledge of the candidates. Of 72 candidates who were examined for the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, during the collegiate year, 52 passed, and 22 of the number attained to the degree of Master of Surgery. There is more of the practical element than formerly introduced into these examinations, but it is desirable that it should be extended to other important subjects, especially to Medicine; and I think, that until adequate means are available for conducting examinations at the bed-side, certificates from clinical teachers in hospitals should not be received, unless they testify for the proficiency of the candidate in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

C. H. LEET, M.D.

16*th March*, 1869.

REPORT OF THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS

AT THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

The Examinations in Medicine for the *Primary Part*, and for *Degrees*, commenced on Monday, the 14th of June, and were continued daily to the 24th of the month.

The Primary Examination occupied the first week, and the Pass Examination the second week.

I attended on two days in each week, and carefully noted the questions and answers, both written and oral.

The questions, as usual, were judicious and well diversified, and the answers in general were very good; but in the absence of practical tests from important subjects, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say whether the candidates possessed "the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession."

At these Examinations 55 passed the Primary Part, 21 obtained degrees in Medicine, and 13 attained to the degree of Master in Surgery.

This University still permits students to enter upon their Medical studies without having passed an Examination in Arts; and with regard to the Recommendations of the General Medical Council "as to the method of conducting Professional Examinations," (*see* Minutes, vol. vi., p. 291), I find that those numbered respectively 1, 7, 8, with the former part of number 4, are followed at these Examinations, and that those numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, with the latter portion of number 4, have not been adopted.

C. H. LEET, M.D.

26*th June*, 1869.

Moved by Dr. FLEMING; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Reports of Visitations of Professional Examinations at the Queen's University, Ireland, now read, be entered on the Minutes."

7. Mr. OUVRY read the following Summons which had been served on JOHN PATTISON, M.D. Univ. New York, 1843:

To JOHN PATTISON, M.D.,
10, Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood.

SIR,

Evidence having been submitted to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom purporting to show that you have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional

respect, in writing and sending to Charles Hay Frewen a letter, with a paper inclosed therein, of which letter and paper the following are copies:

"Dr. Pattison has a new work on Cancer preparing for the press, and he considers it only right that Mr. Frewen should see his report of his late wife's case. Dr. Pattison, knowing Mr. Frewen's fondness for litigation, takes this step to protect himself—he will be happy to make any alteration in the history of the Case consistent with truth that Mr. Frewen may suggest. If Dr. Pattison does not hear from Mr. Frewen by Wednesday, 21st October, he will take it for granted that Mr. Frewen endorses Dr. Pattison's statement, and he will accordingly send the MS. to press.

"26, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square,
"17th October, 1868."

"Case No. 4134.

"Successful treatment of Scirrhus of the left Breast complicated with fatty degeneration of the heart and Bronchial irritation. Death five weeks after removal of disease.

"Mrs. Charles Hay Frewen, of Cold Overton, near Oakham, and of Coghurst Hall, near Hastings, and of 38, Devonshire Place, Portland Place, London, W. Aged 54 years.

"This lady, accompanied by her husband, Mr. Charles Hay Frewen, consulted me on the 21st September, 1866. On examination I found a large scirrhous mass occupying the upper and axillary portion of the left mamma. The disease was in its second stage, the skin having become implicated, being attached to the scirrhus, and of the particular dirty white appearance described at page . I was informed that the previous winter was spent at Cannes, owing to asthmatic breathing. On examination by stethoscope found fatty degeneration of heart, but lungs, excepting bronchial irritation, intact. Considering that the disease was rapidly increasing, and that if not removed death must necessarily be the consequence, I proposed its immediate removal, so that Mrs. Frewen might be enabled to spend the next winter months in the south of France. It was not, however, till the middle of November that Mr. Frewen brought her up to his town house, in Devonshire Place.

"The primary cause of the disease, Mrs. Frewen afterwards told me, was a blow accidentally received from her first husband, the late Mr. Bristow, when in an epileptic fit, further aggravated by circumstances during her second married life. On the 19th November, 1866, I commenced the treatment by using dilute nitric acid, but owing to a peculiar

abnormal delicacy of the skin, instead of deadening the cuticle it rose into one blister. This caused additional trouble and difficulty, and unusual pain to the patient. These, however, were all overcome, and on the 16th December the disease was destroyed, and early in January it came away.

"About the time the cancerous disease was destroyed asthmatic symptoms occurred, commencing generally about three o'clock in the morning, and lasting from three to six hours. These were in a measure overcome, but on the entire removal of cancerous disease they were aggravated. As soon as the disease was removed, I urged on Mr. Frewen the necessity of removing his wife without delay to the south of France, but this gentleman (who possesses in a large degree a qualification that is necessary and commendable in a bull dog, but contemptible in a professing Christian—I mean stubbornness) could not be persuaded from his own pre-conceived opinion. And it was not until shortly afterwards I talked to my friend, Dr. Wilkinson, that through him he was induced to move his wife to Hastings, which he did on the 31st January, 1867. Before leaving town, Mrs. Frewen spoke to me regarding my fee, at which she expressed herself satisfied, and, no doubt, knowing her husband well, said 'She would see that was paid.' On the 6th February I was sent for to see this poor lady, and found her staying in a house exposed to the sea, the worst possible situation she could have been removed to. I found the asthmatic symptoms worse, as might have been expected, and her strength reduced. I again urged her immediate removal without effect. On the 9th of the same month, when walking to her sofa, she sank into an attendant's arms and expired.

"Her physician at Hastings testified that she died from fatty degeneration of the heart and from bronchial irritation, no trace of cancer being discovered. I have no doubt in my own mind that if Mr. Frewen had removed his wife early in January to the south of France that she would to this day have been quite well. From the nervous character of the patient I paid no less than one hundred and thirty-eight visits to Devonshire Place, and no doubt my readers will be surprised when I inform them that this 'English Country Gentleman,' this man, who at the time was one of Her Majesty's sheriffs, preferred his money either to his own honour or the dying request of his wife, refusing positively and with his well-marked stubbornness for ever to pay me the balance due. Surely after such conduct all must look with sorrow mingled with contempt on such a representation of the English Gentleman."

I have to inform you that on Monday, the 5th day of July next ensuing, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the General Medical Council will meet at the Royal College of Physicians in Pall Mall East, London, and

will then and there institute an investigation into the truth of the matter, with a view to decide whether your name ought to be removed from the *Medical Register*. At that investigation you are hereby invited and requested to be present. You will also take notice that the meeting of the Council is fixed peremptorily for the day and hour hereinbefore named, on which day and at which hour the inquiry will be prosecuted whether you attend or not.

Dated at 32, Soho Square, in the County of Middlesex, the 7th day of June, 1869.

(Signed) FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.,
Registrar of the General Medical Council.

Dr. PATTISON having failed to appear before the Council, Mr. OUVRY then read at full length the evidence in support of the charges, and also the answers to them which Dr. PATTISON had addressed to the Council as his defence.

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That JOHN PATTISON, of 10, Cavendish Place, St. John's Wood, M.D. Univ. New York, is judged by this Council, after due inquiry, to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect."

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Mr. HAWKINS; and *Agreed to:*

"That the said JOHN PATTISON having been judged by the General Council, after due inquiry, to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, the General Council do hereby adjudge that the name of the said JOHN PATTISON be erased from the Register; and do by this order direct the Registrar to erase his name from the Register accordingly."

Moved by Dr. STOKES; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That a copy of these Orders, signed by the President in the Chair, and countersigned by the Registrar, be transmitted to the said JOHN PATTISON."

8. *Read*—The following Communication from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, respecting Vaccination:

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
November 18th, 1868.

SIR,

I have laid before the Council of this College your letter of the 22nd of July last, transmitting, by direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, copies of two Recommendations issued by that Council relating to Vaccination, together with copies of the Report of a Committee of the General Medical Council on the same subject, and expressing the hope of that Council that these Recommendations will be adopted by all the Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act; and I am desired to acquaint you that the Council of the College, having fully considered the Recommendations, adopted them, and at the same time resolved that the regulation restricting the grant of the certificate of instruction and proficiency in Vaccination to Surgeons holding the appointment, or possessing the opportunities enumerated in the second recommendation, be applicable to candidates commencing their Professional Education for the diplomas of this College on or after the 1st October, 1868.

I am, SIR, your obedient Servant,
EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

F. HAWKINS, Esq., M.D.,
&c. &c. &c.

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. MACROBIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication from the Royal College of Surgeons of England be received and entered on the Minutes."

9. *Read*—Communications from the Medical Teachers' Association of London.

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communications from the Medical Teachers' Association of London be received, and referred to the Committee on Medical Education."

10. A certified Extract having been read from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, at which Meeting LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT was deprived of the Licence of the College,

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Registrar do forthwith erase from the *Medical Register* the Qualification of LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT as a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh."

11. *Read*—An application from Mr. GEORGE PETERSON BERNARD, to be reinstated on the *Medical Register*, from which his name had been removed, through an erroneous report of his death.

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the name of Mr. GEORGE PETERSON BERNARD be reinstated on the *Medical Register*."

The Chair was then taken by Dr. CHRISTISON, at the request of the PRESIDENT.

12. *Read*—An application from Mr. EVAN THOMAS, that his name might be replaced on the *Medical Register*.

Moved by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the application of Mr. EVAN THOMAS to have his name replaced on the Register be not complied with."

13. *Read*—An application from Mr. THOMPSON WHALLEY, that his name might be replaced on the *Medical Register*.

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That Mr. THOMPSON WHALLEY'S request be not complied with."

14. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That an application from the BISHOP OF CHRIST CHURCH, New Zealand, made through Dr. ACLAND, to have the Arts Examination of Christ's College, New Zealand, recognized by the Medical Council, be referred, with the Documents which accompany the letter of application, to the Committee on Preliminary Examinations."

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 122.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH,
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—An application, dated 11th June, 1869, from the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the M'Gill University, for recognition of the Degrees of that University, similar to that granted to the University of Melbourne by the General Medical Council during its last session.

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. SHARPEY; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of M'Gill College, be informed that they have not correctly understood the proceedings of the General Medical Council in its last session relative to the University of Melbourne; that the Council have no power under the Medical Act to place on the Register the Graduates in Medicine of any Foreign or Colonial University, not practising Medicine or Surgery in the United Kingdom before the passing of that Act, but that should such power be conferred on the Medical Council, the claims of the Graduates of M'Gill University will receive due consideration."

2. *Read*—A Letter from the Parliamentary Committee of the British Medical Association.

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter just read be referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Medical Acts."

3. *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. PAGET; and *Agreed to:*

"That Mr. OUVRY be requested to examine the evidence on which Mr. LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT, Lic. Soc. Apoth. Lond., 1860, of 37, Bedford Square, London, W.C., had been deprived of his Diploma by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of his Licence by the Royal

College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in order to ascertain whether this Council will be authorized to erase his name from the Register under the 29th Clause of the Medical Act."

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Orders of the Council, in reference to the removal of a name from the Register, be suspended, and that Mr. OUVRY be at once consulted, with a view to ascertain whether the Council could not proceed to strike Mr. LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT'S name from the Register during the present Session of Council."

4. *Read*—A Letter from Dr. BULMER respecting Canadian Degrees.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from Dr. BULMER respecting Registration of Canadian Degrees be referred to the Committee on the Amendment of the Medical Acts."

5. *Read*—A Letter from Dr. FOSTER respecting Registration in the Channel Islands.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter from Dr. FOSTER respecting Registration in the Channel Islands be referred to the Committee on the Amendment of the Medical Acts."

6. A copy of the *Pharmacopœia Danica*, recently revised and republished, was presented to the Council by direction of the Danish Government, through His Excellency the Danish Minister in this country.

Moved by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"That the best thanks of this Council be given to the Danish Government for the presentation of a copy of the new Danish Pharmacopœia, kindly made through His Excellency the Danish Minister."

7. *Read*—A Communication from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH:

"That the Communication just read from the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh be inserted in the Minutes of Council."

The Motion was *Negatived.*

Dr. ANDREW WOOD required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Motion, and of those who declined to vote, should be taken down.

Majority, 10.	*Minority*, 9.
Dr. BENNETT.	Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. EMBLETON.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. THOMSON.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. LEET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. SHARPEY.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. RUMSEY.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. STOKES.	

Declined to vote—3:

THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. PAGET.

8. *Read*—A Letter from Dr. PHILIP W. MACLAGAN, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, respecting Lunacy Certificates.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. MACROBIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter of Dr. MACLAGAN regarding Lunacy Certificates be received and entered on the Minutes."

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED,
June 25, 1869.

SIR,

May I request that when a suitable time presents itself you will bring the following subject before the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

A few months ago, having a patient afflicted with insanity whom I wished to place under treatment in an asylum near Edinburgh, I filled up the usual certificate, the second certificate being written by a medical practitioner in Edinburgh who saw the patient *in transitu*.

A few days after, I learned, much to my surprise, from the Superintendent of the Asylum, that my certificate, on being presented to the sheriff (by whom, as you are aware, warrant for detention in an asylum is granted), was rejected, on the ground of my non-residence in Scotland; and in reference to the Board of Lunacy, this decision was confirmed. A third practitioner had, in consequence, to be called in to examine the patient, who, meanwhile, had been illegally detained for three days.

Within the last few weeks, a second instance has occurred to me. The friends of an insane gentleman were desirous to place him in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum at Morningside, and I was obliged to explain to them that neither I, nor any physician in this town could fulfil the necessary conditions, and that either he must be taken into Scotland, or two Scottish practitioners brought here before the needful documents could be prepared.

I need not point out the extreme inconvenience of this state of the law. From the proximity of this town and the adjacent part of Northumberland to Edinburgh, the practitioners of the district have been hitherto almost universally in the habit of sending insane patients there; and, in fact, unless the existing regulations be of very recent date, many persons must, at this moment, be illegally confined in Scottish asylums by virtue of certificates granted by Medical men resident in England.

But independently of considerations of mere convenience, this law seems perfectly inconsistent with that equality of privilege which the

Medical Act was believed to confer. Registered practitioners who are daily exercising every branch of the profession on both sides of the Tweed —who hold Poor Law and other public appointments, both in England and Scotland—who are called upon to give medical evidence in the law courts of both countries, and who of course have to give evidence *there* on questions of sanity or insanity, are yet, for some inscrutable reason, placed at a disadvantage on this single point.

As I observe from a notice in the *Lancet* that this matter is likely to engage the attention of the Council, I should not have continued to occupy your time by a mere personal statement, but that it may serve to show that the grievance is not fanciful or theoretical, but that—at least in the case of gentlemen practising *in the Borders*—it does exist and makes itself disagreeably felt.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

PHILIP W. MACLAGAN,
M.D. & L.R.C.S.E.

Dr. HAWKINS,
Registrar of the General Council.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. BENNETT; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Communication be made to the Home Secretary in reference to the present state of the law regarding Lunacy Certificates—that there be transmitted to him a copy of the Letter drafted last session (*vide* Minutes, vol. vi., p. 225), as also the letter of Dr. MACLAGAN;

"That previously to making this Communication to Government, the PRESIDENT be requested to communicate on the subject with the English and Scottish Lunacy Commissioners."

9. A Communication from Practitioners in Lanarkshire respecting the misconduct of a registered practitioner was submitted to the Council.

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. RUMSEY; and *Agreed to*:

"That the Reporters be requested to retire during the reading of this document."

The Communication was then read.

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to*:

"That it be remitted to the Branch Council for Scotland to proceed in this case according to the Standing Orders of the Council."

Mr. HAWKINS then took the Chair, at the request of the PRESIDENT.

10. *Moved* by Dr. PARKES and *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON:

"That the Registrar be requested to write to the Secretary of the Queen's University in Ireland, asking for the Report of the Committee of the Queen's University, to which the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations was referred, and if the reply be, that the Committee has not reported, that the Registrar be instructed to write and inquire for a definite reply to the passage in the Report of the Committee on the Visitation of Examinations which referred to the Preliminary Examination of the Queen's University."—(*Vide* Minutes, vol. vi., p. 90.)

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR and *Seconded* by Dr. BENNETT:

"That this Council having issued Recommendations to the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, viz., 'that no Medical Student shall be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council,' and 'that no Licence be obtained at an earlier period than after the expiration

of forty-eight months subsequent to the Registration of the candidate as a Medical Student;' and this Council having learnt that the Regulations and practice of the Queen's University of Ireland are not in accordance with these Recommendations, the Council request the attention of the Queen's University to this want of accordance, and express the hope that before the next annual Meeting of the Council, the University may be able to announce to them that their Regulations and practice are in conformity with the aforesaid Recommendations, and thereby avoid the necessity of a representation being made by the Council on this subject to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the 20th Section of the Medical Act."

11. *Moved* by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Debate be now adjourned."

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 123.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that Mr. OUVRY, as directed at the last Meeting, had been consulted, and had advised that the Council could not, by any suspension of its Standing Orders, proceed with Mr. LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT's case during its present session.

2. Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD put the following question to the PRESIDENT:

"That as it appears that a question regarding the General Medical Council had been put last night to the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, by Sir JOHN GRAY, and replied to by the Right Honourable Mr. BRUCE, it is desirable that this Council be informed whether the Home Secretary had applied to the PRESIDENT or to any of the Officials of this Council for information, before replying to the question."

The PRESIDENT replied, that he had not received any Communication from the Home Secretary, or from any other Member of Her Majesty's Government, since he received the letter from the Privy Council, which was laid before this Council on the first day of the session, and was read by the Registrar.

3. The adjourned consideration was resumed of the Motion by Dr. PARKES; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON, viz.:

"That the Registrar be requested to write to the Secretary of the Queen's University in Ireland, asking for the Report of the Committee of the Queen's University, to which the Report of the Committee of the Medical Council on the Visitations of Examinations was referred, and if

the reply be, that the Committee has not reported, that the Registrar be instructed to write and inquire for a definite reply to the passage in the Report of the Committee on the Visitation of Examinations which referred to the Preliminary Examination of the Queen's University" (*vide* Minutes, vol. vi., p. 90);

and the Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR and *Seconded* by Dr. BENNETT, viz.:

"That this Council having issued Recommendations to the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, viz., 'that no Medical Student shall be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council,' and 'that no Licence be obtained at an earlier period than after the expiration of forty-eight months subsequent to the Registration of the candidate as a Medical Student;' and this Council having learnt that the Regulations and practice of the Queen's University of Ireland are not in accordance with these Recommendations, the Council request the attention of the Queen's University to this want of accordance, and express the hope that before the next annual Meeting of the Council, the University may be able to announce to them that their Regulations and practice are in conformity with the aforesaid Recommendations, and thereby avoid the necessity of a representation being made by the Council on this subject to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the 20th Section of the Medical Act."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

Sir D. CORRIGAN required that the names and number of those who voted for and against the Amendment, and of those who declined to vote, should be taken down.

Majority, 14.	*Minority*, 5.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. BENNETT.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. PAGET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. STORRAR.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.
Dr. FLEMING.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. MACROBIN.	
Dr. THOMSON.	
Dr. A. SMITH.	
Dr. LEET.	
Dr. APJOHN.	
Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.	
Dr. PARKES.	
Dr. RUMSEY.	
Dr. STOKES.	

Declined to vote—5:

THE PRESIDENT.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. CHRISTISON.

The Motion was then put, and *Agreed to, nemine contradicente.*

4. A Deputation was received, consisting of the following gentlemen:

THOMAS BELL ELCOCK FLETCHER, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond.
JOSEPH SAMPSON GAMGEE, M.R.C.S. Eng.
ARTHUR OAKES, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin.
DAVID CHARLES LLOYD OWEN, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond., *Secretary.*

The Deputation presented a Memorial.

Moved by Dr. PAGET; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That this Memorial, stated by the Deputation to have been signed by 5200 members of the Medical profession, be entered on the Minutes, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Amendment of the Medical Acts."

MEMORIAL.

The undersigned MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION respectfully submit to the GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, the necessity of obtaining an Act of Parliament to amend the Medical Act of 1858, and the Acts subsequently passed with a view to amend it.

The Act of 1858 affirms that "it is expedient that persons requiring Medical Aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified Practitioners." The experience of the past ten years has proved that the Act is practically inoperative as a guide to the public in distinguishing legally qualified Members of the Medical profession. A large number of men are practising Medicine and Surgery in different parts of the country, not only without any legal qualification, but without having undergone any regular course of Medical education. In some places men are practising under fictitious names, assuming the title of doctor, and obtaining considerable sums of money from weak persons, by intimidation and extortion. The Medical Act of 1858 is practically inoperative in restraining these offenders.

It is capable of proof that some legally qualified men have lent their names to persons without qualification, to enable them to practise Medicine and Surgery without incurring liability to prosecution. Such a proceeding is regarded as a fraud on the public and the profession; and it is suggested that in any future Bill greater powers be given to the General Medical Council to remove from the Register, and deprive of their professional rights, qualified men who shall aid and abet illegal practitioners.

The present state of the law touching Certificates of Death greatly favours the successful practice of Secret Poisoning and Infanticide. It is suggested that the Certificate of a legally qualified Member of the

Medical profession, in the absence of a Coroner's Order, shall be indispensable as a preliminary to every burial.

The Medical Act of 1858 purports to constitute the General Medical Council for the purpose of regulating Medical Education and Registration throughout the United Kingdom; but composed as the Council is, mainly of the Members of the Medical Corporations who grant licences to practise, the control of the system of Medical Education has proved to be very imperfect.

The undersigned are of opinion that the system of Medical Education should be revised, so as to insure the possession of a thoroughly scientific and practical acquaintance with Medicine and Surgery, on the part of persons applying for the legal qualification.

To this end, it is held to be necessary to substitute for the present system of examination, and for the many forms of licence to practise now granted, one high and uniform standard of examination, and one legal qualification.

The practical part of the course of professional study stands in special need of improvement, and the undersigned would gladly see the regulations made stringent, to insure the attendance of students on a thorough course of practical study in hospitals; but in the event of any student engaging in private practice on his own responsibility before he is legally qualified, it is suggested that he forfeit the year, or years, as a student during which he has so practised.

It is respectfully, but very earnestly, submitted, that the influence and power for good of the General Medical Council would be greatly extended, with the profession and the public, if provision were made in a new Act of Parliament for the representation on the Council of the general body of Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, who are now, for the most part, deprived of any professional franchise.

In any future Act of Parliament, it is suggested that provision be made for instituting prosecutions under it by a Public Prosecutor or other public functionary, on behalf of the General Medical Council, instead of leaving the voluntary enforcement of the law to individuals.

The undersigned desire to obtain no privileges for the profession, without giving the public commensurate advantages; and they submit that an Act of Parliament so framed as to raise the standard of professional efficiency, to protect life, and prevent the obtaining of money on false pretences, is an Act as much needed in the general interest of the community, as for the welfare and honour of the Medical profession.

5. *Moved* by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. MACROBIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the best thanks of the Council be given to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to the Director-General of the Navy Medical Department, and to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, for their kindness in furnishing to the Council the Returns of the Examinations of Candidates for the respective Medical Services of the Army, Navy, and India."

6. *Moved* by Dr. EMBLETON; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Lists of Examining Bodies whose Examinations have been adopted by the Medical Council, as regards Preliminary Education, be printed with 'The Form of Application for Registration as a Medical Student,' and sent to the Licensing Bodies, Medical Schools, and Hospitals."

Dr. BENNETT then took the Chair, at the request of the PRESIDENT.

7. *Read*—The following Report of the Committee on State Medicine:

REPORT.

The State Medicine Committee appointed June 27th, 1868, beg leave to report that in pursuance of the instructions they received, dated July 8th, 1868, they have forwarded to various persons at home and abroad the following Letter and Questions:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION,
32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.
1868.

SIR,

A Committee of the Medical Council has been appointed to inquire into and "to report on the steps proper to be taken, if any, for granting Diplomas or Certificates of proficiency in State Medicine, and for

recording the same in the *Medical Register*, due regard being had to the interests of existing Health Officers in the several parts of the kingdom."

The Committee have decided that such Diplomas or Certificates ought to be granted, after due examination, to persons who are already, or shall hereafter be, entered upon the *Medical Register*, and to no others.

The Committee are about to draw up a Report on the Education which in their judgment is proper for such persons; the time it should occupy; and the mode of examination.

The Committee would feel much obliged to you if you would give to them your opinion on these points, and on any others which may appear to you proper to be discussed by them.

In order to assist you in arranging your answer, I venture to append a list of questions, by no means intending to limit the form or extent of your communication, but to indicate in certain detail the information the Committee desire to obtain.

A Memorandum drawn up for another purpose is also enclosed.

Of course the Committee do not presume to trouble you to answer those inquiries with which you may not be familiar.

The Committee desire me to express to you their hope that the national importance of this question may prove a sufficient excuse for the trouble they are giving to you, and that you will be kind enough to return an answer before November, to me, at the above address.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY W. ACLAND

Chairman of the Committee.

To

QUESTIONS.

1. Various subjects, such as Forensic Medicine, Toxicology, Morbid Anatomy (Human and Comparative), Psychological Medicine, Laws of Evidence, Preventive Medicine, Vital and Sanitary Statistics, Medical Topography, and portions of Engineering Science and Practice have been suggested as those in which examinations should be passed by candidates for a Diploma or Certificate in State Medicine. Would you state what are the subjects which, in your opinion, should enter into a programme for this purpose?

2. What is the time which should be exclusively given to these subjects, supposing it to be commenced after the completion of the ordinary period of Medical study?

3. What might be the order of such studies? What should be the method of study adopted?

4. In which of these subjects of study would practical instruction appear necessary?

5. To what extent should the study of these subjects respectively be carried? Can you suggest any books which furnish an approximate standard of the knowledge you would recommend?

6. What are the deficiencies which you have observed in Medical witnesses?

7. How would you propose to remedy them; by what education—legal or scientific?

8. How should a Court of Examiners in this subject be constituted?

The Committee desire to record their best acknowledgments for the great attention that has been paid to their request by the eminent persons who have replied to the questions.

Immediately following this Report is an Analysis of the Answers from English Correspondents. It has been thought desirable to keep this Analysis distinct from the Observations of the Foreign Authorities, whose letters cannot advantageously be dealt with in the same manner.

The Answers from home and from abroad are all printed *in extenso* in an Appendix.

Dr. RUMSEY has favoured the Committee with detailed personal observations on the evidence; and although the Committee have not thought it desirable to embody those remarks in their Report, they have thought it right to place them before the Council.

The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the evidence submitted in these documents warrants, and indeed demands, that the Council should insert the requisite clauses for providing a Qualification in State Medicine in any amended Bill which may hereafter be prepared for Parliament.

Should the Council see fit to agree to this recommendation of the

Committee, the individual Members of the Council will be able to give, before the next session of the Council, their serious attention to the details they would wish to see embodied in any scheme or bye-laws for carrying such clauses into effect.

This seems the more necessary, because, although there is a uniform testimony among all the Correspondents of the Committee that grave attention is due to the condition of Public Medicine in the present state of this kingdom, there is great discrepancy as to the duties to be assigned to Officers for Forensic and Sanitary purposes, and as to the conditions under which these officers are to be appointed. The Committee are agreed that the thorough discussion of the question of appointments and duties in the Public Medical Civil Service has become essential for the progress of social administration and organization; and they think it reasonable that Medical Students or Practitioners (however few they may be who wish to devote themselves wholly to this branch of the public service) shall obtain a diploma, certifying the possession of knowledge adequate to the end in view, viz., the prudent and skilled care of the Public Health and the solution of Forensic questions.

As the Council will have the opportunity, at some future period, of discussing the documents now submitted to them, the Committee do not consider it desirable at present to offer any detailed observations of their own; they recommend that the Report and Appendix be forwarded to the Licensing Bodies and other persons interested in the question of State Medicine.

HENRY W. ACLAND, *Chairman.*
ROBERT CHRISTISON.
GEORGE E. PAGET.
EDMUND A. PARKES.
H. W. RUMSEY.
AQUILLA SMITH.
WILLIAM STOKES.
ALLEN THOMSON.

July 2, 1869.

Moved by Dr. ACLAND and *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON:

"That in any amended Medical Bill which may be prepared for Parliament by the Council, *it is desirable* that the requisite Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine be inserted."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

"That the Council come to no decision in the present session as to the desirability of inserting in any amended Medical Bill Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine, but that the matter be delayed till next session; and that during the recess the Report of the Committee on State Medicine, with the evidence appended, be transmitted to the Licensing Bodies for their consideration."

Moved by Dr. RUMSEY; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Debate be now adjourned."

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,

President.

(*No.* 124.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communications from Dr. JOHN HARLEY, Mr. COURTAULD, Dr. MACLOUGHLIN, and Dr. EDWARDS CRISP, be referred to a Committee, which shall report as to their nature and the answers which seem proper to be returned to them."

Committee.

Dr. THOMSON, *Chairman.*
Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.
Dr. RUMSEY.

2. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Order be suspended, and that, with the view of expediting the business of various Committees, the Council do now adjourn till to-morrow at 2 P.M."

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 125.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. PAGET.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. STOKES.
Dr. THOMSON.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned consideration of the Report of the Committee on State Medicine was resumed.

Moved by Dr. ACLAND and *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON:

"That in any amended Medical Bill which may be prepared for Parliament by the Council, *it is desirable* that the requisite Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine be inserted."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

"That the Council come to no decision in the present session as to the desirability of inserting in any amended Medical Bill Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine, but that the matter be delayed till next session; and that during the recess the Report of the Committee on State Medicine, with the evidence appended, be transmitted to the Licensing Bodies for their consideration."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The Motion being then put to the Vote, the following Amendment was *Moved* by Dr. QUAIN and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD:

"That the Council, whilst expressing their entire approval of an improved Education in State Medicine, and of a definite recognition of the attainment of individuals in the subject by Certificates of Special Proficiency or otherwise, recommend that the Report and Appendix be forwarded to the Licensing Bodies, with a request that they would favour the Council with their opinions on the following points:

"(1.) The facilities that might be afforded for extending and improving the Education of persons wishing to study the subjects comprised in this Report.

"(2.) As to the desirability of granting Certificates of Special Proficiency in any or all of these subjects.

"(3.) As to the desirability of granting a special Degree or Diploma in this subject."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The following Amendment was *Moved* by Dr. THOMSON and *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD:

"That the Council recognizes the importance of improving the knowledge of Licensed Medical Practitioners in State Medicine, and is favourable to the recognition of superior attainments in that department in the *Medical Register.* And with a view to obtaining the opinion of the various Licensing Bodies as to the mode in which these objects may be best accomplished, they resolve to send the Report of the State Medicine Committee and the evidence contained in it to the several Licensing Bodies, with a request that the Council may be favoured with their opinions on the subject."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The following Amendment was *Moved* by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS and *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES:

"That the following words be added to the original Motion—'in addition to any of the qualifications sanctioned by the Medical Act.'"

This Amendment was *Carried;* and the original Motion, with the addition, viz.—

> "That in any amended Medical Bill which may be prepared for Parliament by the Council, *it is desirable* that the requisite Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine be inserted, in addition to any of the Qualifications sanctioned by the Medical Act,"

being put to the Vote, was *Agreed to.*

2. The PRESIDENT then addressed the Council, and concluded with resigning his office.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

> "That Dr. STOKES be requested to take the Chair."

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON; and *Agreed to:*

> "That the warmest thanks of this Council be given to the late PRESIDENT for the able and admirable manner in which he has so long conducted the business of the Council; for the kindness and impartiality which he has uniformly displayed towards the Members of the Council, and the determination he has shown on all occasions to conduct their discussions with the view to the improvement of the Education of the Medical Profession and the welfare of the public; and that this Motion be communicated to the late PRESIDENT."

3. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND; *Seconded* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; and *Agreed to:*

> "That the Council adjourn until 5 o'clock."

4. The Council resumed its sitting; Dr. STOKES in the Chair.

The Reporters were requested to retire.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Council continue their sitting beyond the hour of Six."

Moved by Dr. CHRISTISON; *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Reporters for the public press be readmitted."

Dr. PAGET was elected President of the Council, on the Motion of Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN.

The PRESIDENT then took the Chair.

The Council adjourned at 20 minutes after 6 o'clock.

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET,
President.

(*No.* 126.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. RUMSEY.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. THOMSON.	Dr. STOKES.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The Council having balloted for the Executive Committee, the following were found to be elected:

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. SHARPEY.

2. *Read*—The following Report of the Finance Committee:

REPORT.

The Finance Committee beg leave to present, in the subjoined table, a statement of the Estimated and Actual Income from ordinary sources, and of the Estimated and Actual Expenditure, for the year 1868, also an Estimate of the Income and of the Expenditure, so far as the Committee are able to judge, for the year 1869.

In estimating the expenditure for 1869, as compared with that of 1868, the Committee have made a deduction of the expense of Visiting Examinations, which has not been incurred this year, and have also had in view the saving that may probably be effected on the ordinary account for printing, in consequence of the adoption by the Council of the measures of economy recommended by the Executive Committee; but, on the other hand, they have had to allow for a considerable extra charge for printing and other expenses incurred by the two special Committees on Education and State Medicine appointed last year. The result is an estimated excess of expenditure over income of £575.

In last year's Report it was stated that the sum remaining due to the Council on the 5th January, 1868, for advances on account of the *Pharmacopœia*, was £712. Since then, the receipts from the sale of the work, after deduction of all expenses, have produced £735 16*s*. Of this sum, about £500 will be required to defray the charges for a re-issue of 5000 copies of the *Pharmacopœia*, ordered by the Executive Committee, in consequence of the original impression of 20,000 copies being well nigh exhausted. The money balance in hand, together with what may be expected from the sale of the remaining stock and the whole of the new issue, after deducting various expenses, may be reckoned at upwards of £1500, which, after covering the outstanding debt due to the Council, will eventually yield a balance of £800.

W. SHARPEY, *Chairman.*

	Estimated Income for the Year 1868.			*Actual Income for the Year* 1868.			*Estimated Income for the Year* 1869.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fees received by—									
Branch Council for England	2400 0 0			2492 15 0			2450 0 0		
" " Scotland	650 0 0			757 0 0			700 0 0		
" " Ireland	800 0 0			837 15 0			800 0 0		
		3850 0 0			4087 10 0			3950 0 0	
Dividends received by—									
Branch Council for England	630 0 0			617 10 10			*670 0 0		
" " Scotland	80 0 0			67 6 10			65 0 0		
" " Ireland	60 0 0			62 7 4			60 0 0		
		770 0 0			747 5 0			795 0 0	
Sale of Registers		300 0 0			284 9 6			280 0 0	
Penalty					10 0 0				
		£4920 0 0			£5129 4 6			£5025 0 0	

	Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1868.			*Actual Expenditure for the Year* 1868.			*Estimated Expenditure for the Year* 1869.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Expenses of—									
General Council		3400 0 0			4044 1 3			4300 0 0	
Branch Council for England	800 0 0			622 9 7½			700 0 0		
" " Scotland	345 0 0			264 1 6			300 0 0		
" " Ireland	300 0 0			259 12 1			300 0 0		
		1445 0 0			1146 3 2½			1300 0 0	
		4845 0 0		Total Expenditure	5190 4 5½			5600 0 0	
Balance in favour of Medical Council		75 0 0		Total Income	5129 4 6		Estimated Income	5025 0 0	
		£4920 0 0		Excess of Expenditure over Income	£60 19 11½		Estimated excess of Expenditure	£575 0 0	

* The estimated increase on this item is in consequence of £2000 Three per Cent. Stock having been purchased during the year 1868.

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. QUAIN:

"That the Members of Council be allowed five guineas a day for six days, or whatever number of days under six the Council may sit. That whatever the duration of the session of the Council, the sum paid to each Member shall not exceed thirty guineas. That when a Member is absent without the permission of the President from any Meeting after the sixth day, he shall forfeit the sum of three guineas for each day that he may be so absent. That the travelling expenses and hotel expenses remain as at present."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. CHRISTISON and *Seconded* by Dr. THOMSON:

"That the Annual Session be limited to six days; and that the powers of the Executive Committee be extended in the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, so as to allow any remaining business of the Council to be transacted afterwards by the Executive Committee."

The Amendment was *Not Carried.*

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. FLEMING and *Seconded* by Dr. THOMSON:

"That it be remitted to the Executive and Finance Committees jointly to consider and to report on the best means of lessening the expenditure of the Council."

The Amendment was *Carried*, and, having been put as a Substantive Motion, was *Agreed to.*

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Finance Committee be received and adopted."

3. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND; *Seconded* by Dr. STOKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Order be suspended at 4 o'clock, and that the Council continue its sitting to-day until 5·30."

4. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee on Medical Education be received and entered on the Minutes, and that the Appendices be added to the volumes of Minutes of the Council."

REPORT.

At a Meeting held on June 26, 1868, the Medical Council passed the following Resolution (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 189):

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report how the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage; in what order they should be studied; and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

A Committee (consisting of Mr. SYME as Chairman, and of Dr. ANDREW WOOD, Mr. HAWKINS, Dr. ACLAND, Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, Dr. AQUILLA SMITH, Mr. HARGRAVE, Dr. APJOHN, Dr. SHARPEY, Dr. CHRISTISON, and Dr. PARKES, as members) being appointed, found that the various subjects of Medical Education deemed requisite by the Council had been fixed by a resolution of Council (June 7, 1867, Minutes, vol. v., p. 238), and were ten in number—viz.: Anatomy, General Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Forensic Medicine.

The Medical Council had also fixed a term of four years as the period which should be occupied with Medical Education before the examination for the licence should be undergone.

In accordance with these resolutions, we addressed the following letter to various teachers who, we thought, would give us the best information. We were not able to address it to all teachers, but we endeavoured to obtain answers from all parts of the kingdom, so that every mode of teaching and every large school might have its representative.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION,
32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.
July, 1868.

SIR,

A Committee of the Medical Council has been appointed to inquire "how the various subjects of Medical Education which have been deemed requisite by the Council may be taught with most advantage; in what order they should be studied; and how the Examinations on them ought to be arranged."

By the recommendation of the Medical Council, four years are to be devoted to the study of the ten following subjects, namely: 1—Anatomy; 2—General Anatomy; 3—Physiology; 4—Chemistry; 5—Materia Medica; 6—Practical Pharmacy; 7—Medicine; 8—Surgery; 9—Midwifery; 10—Forensic Medicine. There must, therefore, be a limit to the extent and detail in which the several branches can be taught.

The above inquiry is restricted to the course of study which is necessary to enable students to obtain the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession, and is not intended to embrace the fuller courses of study suited for the higher qualifications.

Having regard to the nature of the inquiry and circumstances, as above stated, the Committee would feel obliged by your communicating to them in writing the expression of your opinion on the following points:

1. The topics which may most advantageously be included under the subject of ————.
2. The period in a four-years' course when ——— can be most profitably studied, and the length of time which should be devoted to ——— ———.
3. The manner in which ——— can best be taught—by lectures, practical instruction, or otherwise.

The Committee would also feel obliged by any further observations or information which may occur to you as deserving of attention in connection with the subject of their inquiry.

The Committee beg leave to express their hope that the importance of the subject in question will induce you to forgive the trouble thus proposed, and that you will transmit your reply to me at the abeve address, on or before the 1st of October, 1868.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES SYME,*

Chairman of Committee.

---

* On Mr. Syme's retirement from the Council, Dr. Andrew Wood was chosen as Chairman.

We have to express our thanks to the 131 gentlemen who have kindly complied with our request, and who have given us information of great value on the best modes of Medical Education. Their names are given in Appendix No. I., where all the replies are placed under the several headings. In a Second Appendix we have placed three documents. The first is a Report from the Council of the Medical Teachers' Association of London; the second is one from the Association itself, based on the former Report; the third document is an abstract of the systems of Medical Education in North Germany, Austria, and France, by Dr. Beigel, and the late Mr. Alexander Bruce, who drew up at our request an abstract giving a general view of the system of Medical Education in those countries. The Third Appendix contains Observations on Medical Education by Dr. Christison.

We will not occupy space by analyzing this evidence, or by enumerating the defects in Medical Education which are noticed in many of the answers. There can be no doubt that during the last fifteen or twenty years very considerable progress has been made in the improvement both of Medical teaching and examinations. The Licensing Boards have shown a laudable anxiety to further this object; the Medical Council has not been remiss in urging it forward, and there has certainly been a great improvement in the knowledge of practitioners throughout the country. It must be admitted, however, that there is room for improvement, and we trust the Council will find no difficulty in coming to an expression of opinion which will be satisfactory to the profession, and will conduce to the benefit of the public at large.

The Council by its resolution appointing the Committee did not intend to inquire into, or in any way to consider the higher Medical qualifications given by the Universities or Corporations. The course of study, the method of examination, and the qualifications necessary to insure that the public should be supplied with a properly-educated and trustworthy body of general Medical practitioners, are the points we have had in view.

It will be convenient to arrange our report nearly in the order of the Resolutions of the Council.

I.—The Subjects deemed Requisite by the Council.

1. The General Medical Council, by its resolution of June 7, 1867 (Minutes, vol. v., p. 237), excluded Botany from the curriculum of subjects; and consequently we did not include it in our inquiry. But we are not satisfied that this matter has been sufficiently considered, and we advise that it shall be again discussed by the Council, and that an opinion shall be once more given as to whether a knowledge of Botany is or is not necessary for a Medical practitioner. If the decision be the same as before, the matter is ended; if the Council, however, after renewed consideration, declares Botany to be necessary, it must be determined whether it shall be studied before the commencement of Medical studies, *i.e.*, be made a compulsory subject at the Preliminary or Entrance Examination, or shall be included among the subjects taught in the four years of the Medical curriculum. If the Council decides that Botany shall be studied before Medical Education is commenced, it ought to take measures to satisfy itself that the kind and amount of knowledge which it deems necessary is really attained, and that the examination which the Council accepts as a proof of knowledge is properly conducted.

We pass no opinion on this point, but a resolution will be moved for the purpose of bringing it once more under discussion in the Council.

2. A question has been raised as to Chemistry. Some gentlemen who have replied to our letter have suggested that Chemistry shall be a preliminary subject, *i.e.*, shall be learnt before the commencement of Medical studies, and a year is named as the time during which it should be studied. This suggestion involves more than it professes to do. If a year is to be given up to Chemistry it will really be nothing more nor less than a year of the Medical curriculum, to which it will be added, or from which it will be taken.

Another plan has been proposed by the Medical Teachers' Association and others. Surrendering the proposal to make Chemistry entirely preliminary, it is still thought that Elementary

Chemistry might be made a compulsory subject of the Preliminary Examination of General Education, and it is, we presume, anticipated that the Medical curriculum would be thereby lightened.

The matter seems to us to stand thus: Chemistry is so important, indeed so necessary for good Medical training, and is so interwoven, as it were, with Physiology, Pathology, Dietetics, and Medical practice, that we have no doubt it must be thoroughly studied during the Medical curriculum; and even if we could look forward to a time when the study of Chemistry in our general schools would render this unnecessary, we are sure that that time is yet far distant. But if it were possible to secure for the student some previous knowledge of Chemistry, it would doubtless aid both him and his teacher. However, by making Elementary Chemistry a compulsory subject of the Preliminary Examination, we fear the Council, in the present state of General Education, would put itself in this dilemma: either such a Preliminary Examination of Chemistry would be worthless, or if severe enough to be a test, it would impose a study out of the range of ordinary schools, and might therefore prevent some persons from entering the profession, or would add to the expense of Medical Education.

At the same time, the fact of the Medical Council placing Elementary Chemistry among the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination would give a powerful impetus to its study in general schools throughout the country, and in this way the proposed regulation would be useful; but it could not be looked upon as likely to lessen at present the amount of Chemical instruction in the Medical schools. We shall bring forward a resolution to take the sense of the Council in this matter.

3. The subject of Zoology was not included by the Council among the necessary subjects. It has been suggested it should be so, but in this we cannot agree. Zoology may very properly be demanded from those who take the higher qualifications; but there are already sufficient subjects, more directly related to his future duties, to be studied by the student intended for general Medical practice.

4. The ten subjects enumerated by the Council are obviously

essential, but we think it would conduce to efficient teaching if some of these subjects were again divided. We would propose to add to Chemistry, Medical, *i.e.*, Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, so as to carry out the definition of the Council (Minutes, vol. v., p. 237), "That Chemistry should include those details of the science which bear on the study of Medicine." It is also expedient that Physics should henceforth be made a separate branch of study. The Council has separately enumerated Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, but we propose also a further division into Therapeutics, and would employ the term Pharmacy in place of Materia Medica, which is a generic word, including Pharmacy and Therapeutics. So also, Pathological Anatomy should be made a separate division, as is suggested indeed by the Council (Minutes, vol. v., p. 238), and Hygiene should be added.

The Council will understand that these changes do not really increase the number of subjects, and do not necessarily add to the number of lectures and to the student's work: he is supposed at present to learn all of these; but the division enables a more complete view of what is taught, and also a better order of tuition to be attained.

The list of subjects will therefore stand as follows:

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Medical Chemistry.
4. Anatomy.
5. General Anatomy.
6. Physiology.
7. Pharmacy.
8. Therapeutics.
9. Medicine.
10. Surgery.
11. Pathological Anatomy.
12. Midwifery.
13. Forensic Medicine.
14. Hygiene.

II.—The Order in which these Subjects should be Taught.

5. The nature of the subjects at once fixes a certain order. Anatomy, Chemistry, and Physiology must necessarily precede Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

The rules of the various Licensing Bodies have already sanctioned the division, and in accordance with their regulations, and in order to prevent confusion, it is clearly desirable not to mix up what may be termed the preparatory and the practical subjects.

The rules and the periods of the examination of almost all the Licensing Bodies are in accordance, and the North German Permissive Plan, as given in Appendix II., is the same in principle.

6. It will be observed that in some of the replies it is recommended that students should be encouraged to attend the hospital and gain what practical knowledge they can from the very commencement of their studies. This is a matter on which there is a difference of opinion; but provided a student does not neglect the studies which are enjoined, and does not interfere with the hospital work of the older students, he might voluntarily attend the hospital throughout his whole period of study. But we are of opinion he should not be compelled to attend until a certain date.

7. If the total period of study be four years, what length of time should be occupied with the two series of subjects into which Medical Education can be divided?

Several teachers suggest that the Annus Medicus should begin in the summer, and not in the winter. The suggestion is worthy of attention, because in the first summer session there is sufficient time to go over several preparatory subjects. It does not, however, enable the line between the two classes of subjects to be so well drawn as in the year beginning with the winter session. It has also been suggested that the length of the winter session should be shortened to four and a-half or five months, and that of the summer session lengthened to four or four and a-half months. It would be well for the Council to ascertain from the several Licensing Bodies if there would be any decided advantages or any difficulties in such an arrangement.

If the Medical year begins in October or November, as at present, the following scheme seems to us to arrange the subjects in a satisfactory manner, and with a length proportionate to their importance, and to include, as far as we can manage it, the views of those who have best considered the matter. It will be

understood that this scheme is merely to show the practicability of the arrangement, and not to lay down a course to be invariably followed.

First Winter Session.

Physics (by a separate teacher).
Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry, Qualitative (in the last three months).
Anatomy and Dissections.

First Summer Session.

Medical Chemistry, viz.: Physiological and Pathological Chemistry, including Chemistry of Poisons.
General Anatomy, including the practical study of Minute Anatomy and Histology.
Botany (if included in the curriculum).
Pharmacy and Practical Pharmacy.

Second Winter Session.

Anatomy.
Dissections.
Physiology (by lectures and practical study).
First Examination for the Licence in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, &c., to be undergone at the end of the second winter session, or eighteen months after the commencement of Medical studies.

By this plan, a distinct separation is made between the preparatory and practical subjects, and sufficient time is given for the latter. The only subject included which is not truly preparatory is Pathological Chemistry, but it is convenient at present to place that subject with Physiological Chemistry, of which it can easily be made an offshoot.

Second Summer Session.

Hospital Practice, with initiatory Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery.

Third Winter Session.

Systematic Lectures on Medicine and Surgery.
Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.

Third Summer Session.

Therapeutics.
Pathological Anatomy.
Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.
Operative Surgery.

Fourth Winter Session.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and Practical Midwifery.
Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.
(Special Instruction in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Teeth, in Vaccination, in Mental Diseases, &c.)

Fourth Summer Session.

Forensic Medicine.
Hygiene.
Hospital Practice and Practical Midwifery.

Final Examination for the Licence in Therapeutics, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Hygiene.*

---

* If the Annus Medicus began in the summer session, the following might be the order of the subjects. In this arrangement the advantage is gained of occupying the first summer session with preparatory teaching, which will prepare the student properly for the more advanced courses of the following session.

First Summer Session.

Physics.
Chemistry (Elementary).
Osteology.
Botany (if included in the curriculum).

First Winter Session.

Anatomy and Dissections.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

Second Summer Session.

Medical Chemistry, viz., Physiological and Pathological Chemistry.
General Anatomy and Microscopy.
Pharmacy and Practical Pharmacy.

Second Winter Session.

Anatomy and Dissections.
Physiology (by lectures and practical study).

(First Examination.)

Third Summer Session.

Initiatory Surgical Instruction in Practical and Operative Surgery.
Initiatory Medical Instruction in Methods of Examination and Diagnosis.
Hospital Practice.

Third Winter Session.

Lectures on Medicine.
" " Surgery.
Pathological Anatomy.
Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.

Fourth Summer Session.

Midwifery and Practical Midwifery.
Therapeutics.
Forensic Medicine.
Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.

Fourth Winter Session.

Diseases of Women and Children.
Practical Midwifery.
Special Hospital Instruction in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Mind, in Vaccination, &c.
Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures.
Hygiene.

(Second Examination.)

8. In arranging this order it will be seen that we have aimed in the first division at the following points: that the student should study Anatomy and dissect in two winter sessions,—but we do not desire to see the same course of Anatomy repeated; that Chemistry should be taught as a science, and practically, in the first winter session, and that its applications to Medicine should follow immediately in the next summer session, because in subsequent years, when the hospital would be attended, there would be no time to perform laboratory work; and that Physiological Chemistry and General and Minute Anatomy should precede advanced Physiology, to which these subjects are necessarily an introduction. It will be noticed that in several of the replies from Anatomical teachers, it is recommended that Anatomy be studied for three or even four years. We are fully impressed with the value of Anatomy, but it must be remembered there are other subjects equally important, and that time must be allowed for them. Anatomy is, therefore, recommended to be studied for eighteen months, and Chemistry and Physiology for a year.

If the Examination is conducted at the end of the second winter session, the time would be convenient for obtaining Anatomical subjects.

9. In the second division, the only alteration which calls for remark is the time allotted to Midwifery. It will be seen from the evidence in the Appendix that several of the best Midwifery teachers would place that subject in the third year; but we believe that it will really be better, first to teach general Medicine and Surgery, and besides continuing the study of these, to let the last twelve months be also occupied with Midwifery and with special classes of disease, on which particular instruction is much needed, as, for example, Diseases of Women and Children, Mental Affections, Ophthalmology, &c. We are decidedly of opinion that the present space allotted to Midwifery in the regulations of some of the Licensing Bodies is too short, and that, as was formerly the case, it should extend over one winter session, and that instruction in practical Midwifery should also be extended.

III.—The Method of Teaching these several Subjects.

10. Some apprehension has been expressed lest the Council might lay down rules as to methods of teaching, which might too much limit the freedom of teachers. We do not think that the Council is likely to do this, to any greater degree than has always been done by the Medical Corporations.

We have placed in our Appendix the opinion on every subject of a large number of the teachers best qualified to judge; and we think it will be the wisest course to allow these opinions gradually to produce their effect on the method of teaching. Time will show whether it will be advantageous for the Council to discuss more fully special modes of tuition in all or certain subjects.

We are of opinion, however, that there are certain general rules which should be enforced.

11. For many years Practical Chemistry has been compulsory; but the answers of the eminent chemists whom we consulted show that Chemistry must be still more practically dealt with, and some even recommend the discontinuance of formal Chemical lectures. We are not prepared to adopt this latter recommendation, but we have no doubt the Laboratory work should be much more carefully done, while the systematic lectures might probably be more restricted.

12. Then, with respect to the application of Chemistry to Physiology and Pathology (a point of the highest importance), we have no doubt the instruction should be chiefly practical, and should take place in a museum and laboratory, after the Chemical course has been gone through.

13. In Pharmacy the instruction should largely consist of demonstrations or examinations in a museum, and be as practical as possible, while opportunities for learning must be given both in a Pharmaceutical laboratory and by practical dispensing.

14. With regard to Anatomy, whilst we have not thought it requisite to make any division of the subject beyond what has already been done by the Council, we think it desirable to direct

the attention of teachers to the great importance of devoting particular attention to those departments of the study which have most direct relation to Medical and Surgical practice.

15. Minute (including microscopic) Anatomy is, in some parts of the kingdom, considered to belong to the Anatomical course, while in other places it is included in the Physiological. We believe this latter view to be correct, and we would advise that the Anatomical lecturer shall not include in his course General and Minute Anatomy; but we also consider these subjects should be separated from the advanced Physiological lectures, and be studied previously, but under the supervision of the Physiological teacher.

16. Finally, in regard to hospital practice, without encroaching on the systems preferred by individual physicians and surgeons, we may state there is an urgent need of improving practical hospital training in many schools. The replies on this head in the Appendix are of great value. We believe that not only practical hospital classes in Medicine and Surgery should be more commonly instituted than at present, but that every student should perform the duty of clerk and dresser, even if the time now occupied in these offices were shortened, and the amount of work done by each clerk or dresser lessened. At present, in our large schools, there are many students who never have the opportunity of practical work of this kind, which they may be called on to perform the day after they have passed their examinations. But it is surely proper that the amount of hospital instruction, whatever may be its extent, should be equally proportioned among all those who pay their fees, in the faith of receiving their share of this instruction. It only requires more system and a proper use of the various departments of an hospital (both the in and out-patient departments), and division of the students among them, to ensure that every student shall get the full benefit which his hospital is capable of giving him. In addition, the opportunities of instruction afforded by hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries which are not attached to medical schools, should be taken advantage of.

17. There is one matter, however, in respect of teaching, which

the Medical Council may not only properly regulate, but is urgently called on to do so. We refer to the extent to which the teaching of each subject is to be carried.

Whoever will consider the great extent of the sciences which lie at the foundation of Medicine and Surgery, and indeed, in the present day, the extent of the practical parts of Medicine and Surgery, will see that some limit must be assigned to the amount of knowledge which can be fitly exacted.

The Committee is aware that teaching may in some subjects be carried to such an extent as to throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of the candidate for a general licence. We do not think it expedient to interfere directly by regulation with this matter, but we are of opinion that all that is necessary may be accomplished through the examinations.

With this view, we recommend that the various Licensing Bodies be requested to state the extent and nature of the examinations which they require in the different subjects of the curriculum. We further recommend, that on receiving these statements, the Council shall compile a set of rules, which will indicate the most important parts of each subject, and serve as a guide to teachers, *in so far as applies to the preparation of the candidates for the licence.* These rules can be revised from time to time, as the subjects advance and the modes of teaching improve.

In this way the examinations in the three divisions of the kingdom will be made much more uniform; Medical students intended for general practice will know more precisely how far they must learn, and within what limits an exact knowledge may reasonably be demanded from them.

IV.—Arrangement of the Examinations.

18. This was the last point referred to us by the Council, and we understand the reference to mean—how the examinations of all kinds may be conducted, so as to answer the effect of allowing no one to enter on general Medical practice who is not fully competent.

It will be seen that we have not adopted the view of the Medical Teachers' Association, that there should be three professional examinations, viz., at the end of the first year, of the second year, and of the fourth year. There is a disadvantage in having so many examinations, as regards both students and examiners, and the objects of the Association can be, we think, met by placing the school examinations on a better basis.

19. We would propose, then, two examinations by the Licensing Bodies as heretofore, the first a primary examination, embracing Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, and Pharmacy, at the end of the second winter session, and the second or pass examination, including all the other subjects, at the end of the fourth year.

20. But we would propose to prepare for these examinations by having more regular class examinations. The Medical Council has on several occasions expressed its wish that the class examinations should be more thoroughly conducted than they now are, at least in most cases, and we propose that the Council should now give effect to its suggestion.

With this object we would propose that no certificate of attendance on a course of instruction be accepted as valid by a Licensing Body, unless it attests that the student has been duly examined during the progress of such course, and especially at its termination. In this way each student may learn from his teacher the degree of proficiency he has attained in a given branch of study.

21. The professional examinations of the Licensing Bodies have been already repeatedly inspected by the Medical Council, and improvements which will make them more efficient tests have been and are being gradually introduced. Still the examinations are not quite satisfactory, and we recommend that the Council should continue their visitations from time to time, and should watch over the working of the plans they have seen in action, and above all, that the Council should see that every part of the system of instruction be fully tested. The scope of the examination for the licence ought, in fact, to include every part of the work done in the schools, practical or otherwise. Especial attention should be paid

by the Council to the necessity of requiring in all cases that the clinical examination of Surgical and Medical patients shall form part of the pass examination.

The supervision by the Council has hitherto been conducted by the Branch Councils, and has certainly worked very fairly; but if the institution of independent visitors be impossible, we think the efficacy of visitation would be increased were the Branch Council of one division of the kingdom to visit the examinations of another.

22. One of the great evils at the present moment is the inequality of the examinations for the licence. This inequality of the test of efficiency is the more unfortunate, as every licence confers an equality in the right to practise everywhere. The easy examination of one Licensing Body tends to depress the standard of the examination in all the rest. Visitations of examinations doubtless partly remedy this state of things, but to completely remove it a bolder course is necessary. The time has now arrived when, leaving to the Universities and Corporations full liberty to deal as they please with their honorary distinctions and degrees, the Medical Council should endeavour to effect such combinations of the Licensing Bodies included in Schedule (A) as may form a conjoint Examining Board for each division of the kingdom, before which every person who desired a licence to practise should appear, and by which he should be examined on all subjects. Any higher degrees he may wish to take should come after, and should be optional.

This plan is one which the Council has often approached and has recommended in principle.

We feel assured that the examinations for licence will never be made satisfactory without it, and, therefore, that it is for the public good to enforce it without delay. Considering, also, the extent to which the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians have already combined in England and Scotland, we cannot apprehend any insuperable difficulty in carrying out this object.

23. To enter into the details of such an arrangement of conjoint Examining Boards, would lead us beyond the scope of the inquiry entrusted to us. The notice of the point has, however, naturally

grown out of our subject; and we trust the Council will appoint another Committee to consider and report how the examinations for licence in the three kingdoms can be thus provided for, and then apply, if necessary, for Parliamentary powers to carry the recommendation into effect.

24. We have now to sum up our answer to the resolution of the Council appointing this Committee. We recommend—

1*st*.—That the ten subjects deemed necessary by the Council be further sub-divided, for the purposes of teaching, as follows:—

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Medical Chemistry.
4. Anatomy.
5. General Anatomy.
6. Physiology.
7. Pharmacy.
8. Therapeutics.
9. Medicine.
10. Surgery.
11. Pathological Anatomy.
12. Midwifery.
13. Forensic Medicine.
14. Hygiene.

2*nd*.—That Physics, Chemistry, Medical Chemistry, Anatomy, General Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacy (and Botany if included) be studied previously to passing the first professional examination.

3*rd*.—That in the remaining period of the four years, the other subjects shall be studied, viz., Therapeutics, Medicine, Surgery Pathological Anatomy, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Hygiene, and that the second or pass examination shall then take place.

4*th*.—That the exact order, number of lectures, and amount and kind of practical instruction be left to the schools, a guide being furnished to them by a definition of the area in each subject over which the examination will extend.

5*th*.—That the schools institute class examinations in all these subjects, and that the certificate of study shall attest that the student has undergone these examinations.

25. If the Council approve the policy sketched out in this Report, and decide on carrying it into effect, we suggest that a small Committee, consisting of about five members, shall be appointed,

and shall receive full powers to enter during the recess into communication with the various Licensing Bodies with respect to the limits of examination; and that this Committee shall present to the Council, at its meeting in 1870, a definite plan showing the extent to which the Licensing Bodies propose to carry their examinations. This Committee should also have power to enter into the other matters noted in the Report, especially into the possibility of forming conjoint examining boards, before which every student shall appear, to entitle him to receive a licence to practise. The Council will then be in a position next year to take definite action in the matter.

ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee on Education be taken into consideration at the next session of Council, and that in the meantime the Report, with the Appendices, be submitted to the various Licensing Bodies for their consideration and remarks, with a request that their remarks be sent to the Registrar on or before the 1st December, 1869."

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. PARKES; and *Agreed to:*

"That a Committee of five members be appointed, to whom the comments of the Licensing Bodies on the Report of the Committee on Education be referred, and who shall have power to discuss with the Licensing Bodies the various points raised in the Report, and to embody the results in a Report to be sent to the Executive Committee, at least one month before the next session of Council. The Committee shall have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur in its numbers during the recess."

The Committee to consist of—

Dr. PARKES, *Chairman.*
Mr. HAWKINS.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. SHARPEY.

5. *Read*—The following Report of the Committee on Preliminary Examination:

REPORT.

Your Committee have considered the Reports from the Branch Councils on the Resolution passed by the General Council on the 4th July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi. p. 259), referred to them by the General Council on the 1st July, 1869, with the light of additional information.

It appears that the Branch Council for England, after a full review of the subject of Preliminary General Education and Examination, and of the Report on "General Education and Examination," adopted by the General Council on the 11th August, 1859 (Minutes, vol. i., p. 75), especially of the following paragraph of that Report, viz., "That the Examination on General Education be eventually left entirely to the Examining Boards of National Educational Bodies recognized by the Medical Council," desire to adhere to the view thus expressed, and to divest at as early a period as possible all the Medical Bodies of the duty of conducting Preliminary Examinations on General Education. It further appears that the Branch Council for England have met with no difficulty in exercising the privilege of inspecting the Examinations of National Educational Bodies. Your Committee are of opinion that the Examinations conducted in England exclusively by National Educational Bodies justify the confidence placed in them by the Branch Council for England, and they would be well pleased to see the duty of Preliminary Examination in Arts entirely transferred to these Bodies.

The Branch Council for Scotland, on the other hand, desire that the General Council should recommend the Licensing Bodies to establish a joint Board of Preliminary Examination in Arts, over which the Branch Council could exercise control. Your Committee are of opinion that without greater legal powers than are at present possessed under the Medical Acts, it would not be competent for the General Council, or for a Branch Council, to require the establishment of such a joint Board; but they consider the establishment of such a Board by voluntary agreement to be highly desirable, and recommend the Branch Council to encourage its formation, provided the Examinations are conducted by persons external to the Licensing Bodies or Faculties of Medicine, and free from all control beyond inspection by members of the General or Branch Council. It would nevertheless be satisfactory to your Committee that these Examinations should eventually be placed entirely in the hands of National Educational Bodies in Scotland.

The Branch Council for Ireland are of opinion that the institution of a Board of Preliminary Examination in each division of the United Kingdom might be very desirable if the legal rights and privileges of the several Licensing Bodies permitted it. In this case your Committee can only suggest, in the event of no available examinations being established in Ireland by National Educational Bodies, that recourse might be had to the institution of a joint Board by voluntary agreement, subject to the same conditions as have been suggested for Scotland.

Your Committee have examined the scheme for Local Examinations instituted by the University of Edinburgh which has been referred to them, and recommend that the "Examination of (Senior) Candidates for Honorary Certificates" of that University be accepted as satisfactory evidence of General Education, provided the pass Certificates shall attest an examination on all the subjects required by the General Council.

Your Committee have also examined the scheme for "Voluntary Examinations" instituted by Christ's College, Canterbury, New Zealand, which has been referred to them, and recommend that Certificates of having passed the "Voluntary Examination"

of Christ's College be also accepted as satisfactory evidence of General Education, provided such Certificates shall attest an examination on all the subjects required by the General Council.

ALEXANDER WOOD, *Chairman.*

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee on Preliminary Examination be received and entered on the Minutes."

Moved by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR:

"That inasmuch as there are now in England National Examining Boards on subjects of Preliminary Education which are readily available by students throughout the kingdom, and whose Certificates are in all respects deserving of the confidence of the Council, the time has arrived when the special Preliminary Examination in General Knowledge instituted by the English Medical Corporations should cease to be recognized."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

"That the Council consider that it would be desirable that in any new Amendment of the Medical Act, a clause should be inserted enabling the General Council or the Branch Council of any part of the kingdom to establish a Board or Boards for the examination of Medical Students in General Education."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The Motion was withdrawn, with the permission of the Council.

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND; and *Agreed to:*

"That the attention of the several Medical Corporations be drawn to the Recommendation (No. 4 of the Recommendations and Opinions issued by the Medical Council), viz.: 'That the Examination in General Education be eventually left entirely to the Examining Boards of the National Educational Bodies recognized by the Medical Council,' and that their opinion be asked whether the time has not now arrived when this Recommendation should be carried into effect."

6. *Read*—A Communication from the Royal College of Physicians of London, with copy of their Licence.

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Communication and copy of Licence be received and entered on the Minutes."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.
July 7th, 1869.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the President to forward to you, for the information of the General Medical Council, a copy of the form of Licence to be granted henceforth by the College, which form of Licence has been prepared by the legal advisers of the College.

I am further directed to state that the "Licence to practise Physic" granted by the College under the authority of its Charter and Act of Parliament is a legal qualification to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and that such Licentiate is also legally authorized to dispense Medicines, but only to those who are his own patients.

I am, dear SIR,
Yours faithfully,
HENRY A. PITMAN,
Registrar.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.,
Registrar of the General Medical Council.

FORM OF LICENCE.

QUALIFICATION TO PRACTISE MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY.

"I——————, President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, with the consent of the Fellows of the same College, have, under the authority given to us by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, granted to——————, who has satisfied the College of his proficiency, our Licence under the said Charter to practise Physic, including therein the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, so long as he shall continue to obey the Statutes, Bye-Laws, and Regulations of the College relating to Licentiates: in witness whereof, we have this day set our Seal and Signatures. Dated at the College, the——day of——, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty——.

_____ *President.*

_____
_____
_____ } *Examiners.*
_____
_____
_____

"*I certify that*——————, *to whom this Licence has been granted by the College, and whose Signature is subjoined, has been duly admitted to practise Physic as a Licentiate of the College, and that such Licence is a Legal authority to him to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and to dispense Medicines, but only to those who are his own patients.*

"*Licentiate*_____

"*Registrar*_____"

Moved by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. ACLAND; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Order be suspended, and that the Council meet on Monday at One o'clock."

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET,
President.

(*No.* 127.)

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF MEETING, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Mr. COOPER.	Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. ACLAND.	Dr. LEET.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. STORRAR.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. PARKES.
Dr. FLEMING.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. MACROBIN.	Dr. CHRISTISON.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Moved* by Dr. CHRISTISON; *Seconded* by Mr. HAWKINS; and *Agreed to:*

"That the 'Examination of (Senior) Candidates for Honorary Certificates' under the Local Examinations of the University of Edinburgh, and the 'Voluntary Examinations' of Christ's Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, be added, according to the recommendation of the Committee of Council on Preliminary Examination in its Report received on the 10th instant, to the Examinations accepted by the Council as satisfactory evidence of General Education prior to entrance on Medical Study, provided that the Pass Certificates of these Examinations attest an examination on all the subjects required by the Council."

2. *Read*—The Report of the Committee on Amendment of the Medical Acts.

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. COOPER; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Medical Acts Amendment Committee be received and entered on the Minutes."

REPORT.

Committee.

Dr. PAGET, *Chairman.*	Dr. APJOHN.
THE PRESIDENT (Dr. BURROWS).	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. PARKES.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. QUAIN.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	Dr. CHRISTISON.

The Committee on Amendment of the Medical Acts appointed July 1, 1869, in considering the subject remitted to them, have reviewed the various Medical Acts, and also the clauses of the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, agreed upon in former sessions of

the Medical Council; and have paid particular attention to the suggestions in the communication from the Lord President of the Council, dated May 14, 1869, and to the several documents referred to them by the Medical Council in the course of its present session, viz.:

Memorial from the Garioch and Northern Medical Association.

Letter from Dr. Prosser James.

Memorial from the Lothians' Medical Association.

Letter from the Parliamentary Committee of the British Medical Association.

Letter from Dr. Bulmer respecting Canadian Degrees.

Letter from Dr. Foster respecting Registration in the Channel Islands.

Memorial from Dr. Bell Fletcher and numerous other Members of the Medical Profession.

The Amendments of the Medical Act, which have been already much discussed and agreed to by the Council in former sessions, consist of Clauses which relate—

To the Qualification of Members of Council.

To regulations concerning the Register.

To the Registration of Foreign and Colonial Qualifications.

To additions to the List of Qualifications.

To the assumption of titles by unregistered persons, &c. &c.

(*See* Appendix.)

The Committee recommend that all these Clauses, except Clause XI., should be retained in their present form, in any Bill for Amendment of the Medical Acts.

With respect to Clause XI., which is as follows, the Committee are of opinion that it should be reconsidered:

XI. "It shall be lawful for the General Council, by Special Orders, to dispense with such Provisions of the Medical Acts, or with such Part of any Regulations made by Authority of the said

Acts, as to them shall seem fit, in favour of Persons who shall make Applications to be registered under the said Acts on Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees: Provided such Persons shall have resided in the United Kingdom for a Period of not less than *Twelve Months* immediately previous to making Application to be registered: Provided the Holders of those Diplomas or Degrees have a Right to practise Medicine or Surgery in the Countries where they have been granted: And provided the Council shall receive satisfactory Evidence that those Degrees or Diplomas, or Licences to practise have been granted after a Course of Study and Examinations such as to secure the Possession by Persons obtaining them of the requisite Knowledge and Skill for the Practice of their Profession."

The Council are aware that the Secretaries of State in successive Governments have, on former occasions, pressed upon the Council the necessity of dispensing with, or greatly relaxing its Regulations (by which those who obtain British qualifications are bound) in favour of persons holding Foreign or Colonial diplomas or degrees. The Council are aware that this condition appeared on former occasions as a *sine quâ non* to the consent of the Government to introduce any Bill for Amending the Medical Acts.

The Committee are of opinion that the object aimed at may be attained most simply and safely by a slight modification of Sect. 46 of the Medical Act of 1858. This Section empowered the Council to dispense with its regulations in favour (*inter alios*) of "persons practising Medicine or Surgery within the United Kingdom on Foreign or Colonial diplomas or degrees, before the passing of this Act."

Adopting the form and provisions of the Section now cited, the new Clause would be as follows:

XI. "It shall be lawful for the General Council, by Special Orders, to dispense with such Provisions of the Medical Acts, or with such Parts of any Regulations made by the Authority of the said Acts, as to them shall seem fit, in favour of persons applying to

have their Names entered on the *Medical Register*, in virtue of Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees."

If this Clause should become part of an Amended Medical Act, it would then be the duty of the Council to consider how far and in what way its Regulations should be relaxed in favour of any person or persons applying to be registered on foreign or colonial diplomas or degrees. The Council would have to consider what is due out of professional comity to graduates of trustworthy and distinguished Colonial and Foreign Universities, and at the same time not to forget the regard that is due to the rights and privileges of the holders of British diplomas and degrees, which have been obtained after courses of study and examinations supervised and approved by the Council.

The communication from the Lord President of Council invites the consideration of the Medical Council to two points; and on one of these an opinion is expressed that the Medical Act is defective. In this opinion your Committee concur.

They agree with the Lord President in considering that the Act is seriously defective, in that it allows a minimum qualification in Surgery to be registered without any qualification in Medicine, and similarly a minimum qualification in Medicine without any qualification in Surgery. The Act indeed not only permits, but requires, the Medical Council to place upon the Register any applicant possessing one such single qualification. The Council has no option or discretion in regard to such applications, but is bound by the Act to comply with them.

The Committee agree with the Lord President in regarding this state of things as open to serious objection, the more so as the number of persons thus practising both Medicine and Surgery on a single qualification is undoubtedly very large.

It appears, however, from the analysis of titles alluded to in the Lord President's communication, that the number of such persons is decreasing at the rate of about sixty a year, although the total number of persons on the Register is increasing in much larger numbers.

The Committee think that the Lord President should be made acquainted with what the Council have already done in endeavouring to remedy this defect in the Medical Act.

The Council have included both Medicine and Surgery in a list of subjects which they have recommended to the Licensing Bodies as "subjects without a knowledge of which no candidate should be allowed to obtain a qualification entitling him to be registered."

But the Committee doubt whether the Medical Act would enable the Council to enforce the Recommendation on any one of the Licensing Bodies that might refuse to adopt it.

The Medical Corporations and Universities have (chiefly within the last few years) made Regulations which, by combining Examinations of different Bodies, or instituting separate Examinations in both Medicine and Surgery, have done much towards insuring that persons shall not in future be placed upon the Register without an adequate knowledge of both subjects.

But the Committee are of opinion that the only adequate remedy for this acknowledged defect would be for the Council to accept, under an Amended Medical Act, such powers as would enable them in the future to refuse Registration to any person, whatever his legal qualification may be, who has not passed sufficient examinations both in Medicine and Surgery.

On the other point on which the Lord President's letter invites the consideration of the Medical Council, his Lordship expresses no opinion.

This point, as stated in his Lordship's communication, is, "whether, if new legislation is to take place, it would be desirable to change in any respect the constitution of the Council."

In discussing this question the Committee have fully considered the views and wishes expressed in the Memorials and Letters which have been received by the Medical Council from Members of the Medical profession.

In reporting on a matter of so much importance as this—whether any, and, if any, what change should be made in the constitution of the Council, the Committee think it their duty not

merely to lay before the Council the result of their deliberations, but to indicate also the principles and chief reasons by which they have been guided. There is one principle which is obvious and indisputable, viz., that the constitution of the Council should be such as may best fit it for the discharge of its duties, whatever these may be. In the Medical Act the Council is styled "The General Council of Medical Education and Registration." The duties imposed on the Council by the Act are four, viz., the Supervision of Medical Education, the Registration of Qualified Medical Practitioners, the publication of a national Pharmacopœia, and a certain judicial function, by the exercise of which the name of any Registered Practitioner "who shall be judged to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect," may be erased from the Register.

With regard to two of these duties little need be said. The Registration has been made in accordance with the Act, and with an accuracy which has never been questioned. A British Pharmacopœia has been published, which has been universally acknowledged to be one of the best in existence. In this work the task has been accomplished of reconciling the different views and varying practice of the three sister kingdoms. The new British Pharmacopœia is acknowledged in England to be an improvement on the old London Pharmacopœia; in Scotland it is preferred to the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and in Ireland to that of Dublin.

In regard, therefore, to those two duties of the Council, there is no reason (but rather the contrary) for proposing any change in its constitution.

With respect to its judicial function thus much must be said—that a Council elected by the suffrages of the profession, as advocated in the Memorials, would be entirely out of harmony with the constitution of other courts of justice in the United Kingdom, or indeed in any European State whatever. A Council which should be in any considerable part elected by popular suffrages would not be allowed by the Legislature to retain the judicial power which is exercised by the present Council.

With regard to the last and most important of the four duties of the Medical Council, viz., the supervision of Medical Education, the Council would observe that the powers and means by which this supervision is to be exercised are defined in the Act, Sections 18, 20, and 21. These are, in general terms, a power of requiring from the Licensing Bodies information as to the courses of study and examination to be gone through in order to obtain a qualification entitling a person to be registered, and a power of visiting the examinations, and lastly a power of representing to the Privy Council any serious defects in the Course of Study or Examinations of any Licensing Body, and so depriving the said Body of its privilege of granting qualifications until it shall have amended what was faulty or defective.

It is seen, therefore, that all the powers possessed by the Medical Council in respect to Education, are exercised on or through the medium of the Medical Corporations and Universities, which confer the qualifications entitled to registration. Through supervision and Visitation of Examinations, and the communication of Recommendations, a certain degree of control over the Licensing Bodies is conferred by the Act on the Medical Council.

Your Committee are of opinion that these Bodies, which are in a certain sense and degree governed by the Medical Council, are, for that very reason, entitled to be represented in the Council. This seems no more than is required by justice. Experience has also shown its usefulness in facilitating the adoption by the Licensing Bodies of the views and Recommendations of the Medical Council.

The Committee would observe also that the Universities and Medical Corporations are all, in various ways, peculiarly conversant with Education, and with the best methods of testing the acquirements of persons seeking to enter the Medical profession, and are thus peculiarly qualified for choosing the fittest persons for discharging those (the most important) functions of the Council which concern Medical Education and Examinations.

The Committee are of opinion that Crown nominees are a requisite element in any body which, like the Council, has not

only occasionally to discharge judicial functions, but also to watch over and protect the interests of the profession at large and secure the welfare of the public.

The Committee are therefore of opinion that the Council as constituted by the Medical Act is well and suitably constituted for performing the functions with which the Council was invested by that Act. The Committee think it right to add their opinion that the Council, thus constituted, has, in discharging its duties, met with a degree of success which is large in proportion to the period of its existence, and in relation to the work that had to be done, and the difficulties that had to be overcome. The variety in the views and practice as to Medical Education and Examination which prevailed in the three divisions of the United Kingdom before the establishment of the Council has, of necessity, added greatly to its labours.

The Committee have very fully discussed certain suggestions contained in the Memorials which have been received by the Council. One of these is, that in any Amended Act the control of the Council over the Licensing Bodies should be strengthened and enlarged. If such additional powers were conferred on the Council, the Committee are of opinion that this would be an additional reason for maintaining the representation of these Bodies in the Council as at present.

Another suggestion is for the extension of the powers and functions of the Council over a variety of objects relating rather to Professional Practice than to Education. At present the Council has no powers in such matters. Its powers are defined in the Medical Act, and, as already mentioned, are confined chiefly to Medical Education. The Council has no power to control the relations either between members of the profession or between them and the Government, nor has it any means of regulating or interfering with in any way the remuneration of the profession, whether for private or public services. It may be a question whether it would be advantageous for the profession that such power should be vested in the Council, whatever the constitution of the Council might be.

But the Committee are (unanimously) of opinion, that, if the Legislature should think proper to invest the Council with such extended powers and fresh duties, the members of the profession at large, who would in that case be brought more within the sphere of action of the Council, should have a more direct influence than they have at present in the election of its Members. In expressing this opinion, the Committee are fully aware of the many inconveniences that would be incurred, and the many difficulties that would have to be surmounted in any plan for representing the profession in the Council otherwise than as it is now represented, whether by the plan suggested in the Memorial presented in the last session from the Committee of Council of the British Medical Association, or by the plan alluded to in some of the documents referred to this Committee, or by any other measure.

The Committee observe that the Lothians' Medical Association complain "that the funds by which the whole machinery of the Medical Act, including the General Council (is carried on), are derived . . . from a tax imposed upon each graduate or licentiate in Medicine and Surgery registered under the Medical Act," and "that such taxation, without commensurate representation of the body of practitioners, is an act of injustice to the great body of registered Medical practitioners throughout the country."

The Committee would remark that there can be no difference of opinion as to the principle that liability to taxation entitles to representation in the taxing body. But they would further remark that the fee paid once for all by Medical practitioners for entering their names on the Register cannot, in the ordinary sense of the words, be called a tax; and that the Council possesses no power whatever of taxing the registered practitioners.

In the numerously signed Memorial from Dr. Bell Fletcher and other members of the Medical profession, it is suggested that "in any future Act of Parliament provision be made for instituting prosecutions under it by a Public Prosecutor or other Public Functionary, on behalf of the General Medical Council, instead of

leaving the voluntary enforcement of the law to individuals." The Committee are of opinion that this is a suggestion to which the attention of the Government should be drawn.

The Committee recommend that the letter of Dr. Foster respecting Registration in the Channel Islands be remitted to the Executive Committee, with instructions to institute further inquiries on the subject, and, if they think proper, make a suitable representation to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or other Government authority.

G. E. PAGET, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENT OF THE MEDICAL ACTS.

Draft of a Bill to Amend the Acts relating to Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery (as drawn up by the Medical Council in 1866 and 1867—*see* Minutes, vols. iv. and v.)

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

SECTS.

1. Construction and Short Titles.
2. Amendment of Sect. 7 of Act of 1858.
3. Erasure by Order of Council.
4. Restoration of Name.
5. Repeal of Sect. 14 of Act of 1858.
6. Registers to be corrected.
7. Erasure on Death.
8. Alteration of Address, &c.
9. Evidence of Death, &c.
10. Erasure on ceasing to practise.
11. Registration of Foreign and Colonial Practitioners.
12. Privy Council may add to List of Qualifications.
13. Application of Provisions 20, 21, 22, 29, and 30 of the Medical Act of 1858.
14. Degree of Bachelor of Surgery to be a Qualification.
15. Repeal of Sect. 40 of Act of 1858.
16. Penalty for the Assumption of Titles, &c., by unregistered Persons practising Medicine or Surgery.
17. Extension of Savings to former Acts.

Whereas the Medical Act (1858) has been found ineffectual to enable persons requiring Medical Aid to ascertain who are qualified Practitioners, and it is desirable to amend the said Act in several Respects.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Construction and Short Titles.

I. The Acts described in the Schedule to this Act and this Act shall be construed together as one Act; and for that Purpose the Expression "this Act," when used in the Medical Act (of the Session of 1858), shall include the present Act; and the Acts described in the Schedule to this Act and this Act may be cited together as "the Medical Acts," and are comprised in that Expression when hereafter used in this Act; and this Act may be cited separately as "The Medical Acts Amendment Act (1867)."

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Amendment of Sect. 7 of Act of 1858.

II. Section 7 of the Medical Act (1858) shall be read and have effect as if the Words "qualified to be" were omitted therefrom.

REGISTRATION.

Erasure by Order of Council.

III. Where, under the Authority of the Medical Acts, the General Council or any Branch Council direct the Erasure of the Name of any Person from any Register, the Name of that Person shall not be again registered in any Register except by Direction of the Council which directed the Erasure, or by Order of a Court of competent Jurisdiction.

Restoration of Name.

IV. If the General Council think fit in any Case, they may direct any Registrar to restore to his Register any Name erased by him therefrom, and the Registrar shall restore the same accordingly.

Repeal of Sect. 14 of Act of 1858.

V. Section 14 of the Medical Act (1858) is hereby repealed, but this Repeal shall not affect the past Operation of that Section, or anything already done under it, or invalidate any existing Register, Order, or Regulation kept or made under it, or affect any Proceeding or Thing commenced under it, or the Power of the General Council to make any Order in relation thereto; and every such Proceeding or Thing may be carried on and done as if the said Section had not been repealed.

Registers to be corrected.

VI. Each Registrar shall keep his Register correct in accordance with the Provisions of the Medical Acts and the general Regulations and special Directions of the General Council (whether made or given before or after the passing of this Act).

Erasure on Death.

VII. Each Registrar shall erase from his Register the Name of any Person deceased.

Alteration of Address, &c.

VIII. Each Registrar shall from Time to Time insert in his Register any Alteration in the Address or Qualification of any Person registered.

Evidence of Death, &c.

IX. In the Execution of the aforesaid Duties, each Registrar shall act on such Evidence as in each Case appears to him sufficient, subject to any Regulations of the General Council.

Erasure on ceasing to practise.

X. Each Registrar may erase from his Register the Name of any Person who, having ceased to practise, shall desire to have his Name removed from the Register; and each Registrar may send by Post to any Person registered in his Register a registered Letter, addressed to that Person according to his registered Address, inquiring whether or not he has ceased to practise, and whether he desires his Name to be retained on the Register. And if the Registrar does not, within *Three Months* after sending such a Letter, receive any Answer thereto from the Person to whom it is sent, he may, within *Fourteen Days* after the Expiration of the said Period of *Three Months*, send by Post to that Person another registered Letter, addressed to him according to his registered Address, referring to the first Letter, and stating that an Answer thereto has not been received by the Registrar, and if the Registrar does not within *Three Months* after sending such second Letter receive any Answer thereto from the Person to whom it is sent, that Person shall, for the Purpose of the present Section, be deemed to have ceased to practise, and not desire to have his Name retained on the Register. And the Name of any Person shall not (without his Consent) be removed from the Register on the Ground of his having ceased to practise, except in pursuance of the Provisions of the present Section: Provided that a Person whose Name has been erased from the Register with his Consent, on the Ground of his having ceased to practise, shall not be liable to any Penalty under this Section, by reason of his being engaged gratuitously in the Care or Treatment of any Disease or Injury.

Registration of Foreign and Colonial Practitioners.

XI. It shall be lawful for the General Council, by special Orders, to dispense with such Provisions of the Medical Acts, or with such Part of any Regulations made by Authority of the said Acts, as to them shall seem fit, in favour of Persons who shall make Applications to be registered under the said Acts on Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees: Provided such Persons shall have resided in the United Kingdom for a Period of not less than *Twelve Months* immediately previous to making Application to be registered: Provided the Holders of those Diplomas or Degrees have a Right to practise Medicine or Surgery in the Countries where they have been granted: And provided the Council shall receive satisfactory Evidence that those Degrees or Diplomas, or Licences

to practise, have been granted after a Course of Study and Examinations such as to secure the Possession by Persons obtaining them of the requisite Knowledge and Skill for the Practice of their Profession.

Privy Council may add to List of Qualifications.

XII. If it appear to the Privy Council, on Representation by the General Medical Council, that any Qualification, other than those described in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act (1858), as amended by this or any other of the Medical Acts, is granted by any University, College, or Body in the United Kingdom, legally entitled to grant the same, after such a Course of Study and such Examination as Guarantee to the Satisfaction of the General Medical Council, that any Person to whom such Qualification has been granted possesses the requisite Skill and Knowledge for the efficient Practice of Medicine or Surgery, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to direct by Order, that every Person holding such Qualification shall be entitled to be registered under the Medical Act (1858), in the same Manner and with the like Effect as if the Qualification were inserted in the Schedule (A) to the Medical Act (1858).

Application of Provisions 20, 21, 22, 29, and 30 of the Medical Act of 1858.

XIII. The Provisions contained in Sections 20, 21, 22, 29, and 30 of the Medical Act (1858) shall apply to any Qualification which in pursuance of this Act entitles Persons to be registered under the Medical Act (1858).

Degree of Bachelor of Surgery to be a Qualification.

XIV. The Degree of Bachelor of Surgery conferred by any University in the United Kingdom, which now is, or hereafter shall be, legally entitled to confer the same, shall, for the Purpose of enabling any Person to be registered under the Medical Act (1858), be deemed to be one of the Qualifications described in Schedule (A) of that Act.

UNREGISTERED PERSONS.

Repeal of Sect. 40 of Act of 1858.

XV. Section 40 of the Medical Act (1858) is hereby repealed; but this Repeal shall not apply to or in respect of any Offence committed before the passing of this Act, or affect any Proceeding pending at the passing of this Act.

Penalty for the Assumption of Titles &c., by unregistered Persons practising Medicine or Surgery.

XVI. If any Person practising Medicine or Surgery, or engaged in the Cure or Treatment of Diseases or Injuries, not being registered under the Medical Acts, takes or uses any of the Designations enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act (1858) as amended by this Act or by any other of the Medical Acts, or the Designation of Physician, Surgeon, Doctor, or Apothecary, or any other Designation used by or used to distinguish duly qualified Practitioners of Medicine or Surgery, or any Class thereof, or the Designation of Professor

of Medicine or of Professor of Surgery, he shall for every such Offence be liable on summary Conviction to a Penalty not exceeding *Twenty Pounds.*

SAVING.

Extension of Savings to former Acts.

XVII. Nothing in this Act shall prejudicially affect any Occupation, Trade or Business, Rights, Privileges, or Employment expressly saved from the Operation of the Medical Act (1858), or affect the Rights or Interests of any Person or Class of Persons expressly exempted or protected by any Provision of any of the Acts described in the Schedule to this Act.

Moved by Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Letter of Dr. Foster respecting Registration in the Channel Islands be remitted to the Executive Committee, with instructions to institute further inquiries on the subject, and, if they think proper, make a suitable representation to the Secretary for the Home Department, or other Government authority."

Moved by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON:

"That Clause XI. in the proposed Medical Amendment Act shall stand as follows:

"'It shall be lawful for the General Council, by special orders, to dispense with such provisions of the Medical Acts, or with such parts of any Regulations made by the authority of the said Acts, as to them shall seem fit, in favour of persons applying to have their names entered on the *Medical Register* in virtue of Foreign or Colonial Diplomas or Degrees.'"

Amendment, *Moved* by Sir D. CORRIGAN and *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH:

"That it appears desirable, before any further attempt is made to introduce Amendments of the Medical Acts, that a Royal Commission of Inquiry should issue, to take evidence from such Members of the Medical Council, and such other persons as the Commission may see fit to examine, with the view of furnishing a Report to serve as the basis for legislation."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The Motion was *Carried.*

Moved by Dr. CHRISTISON and *Seconded* by Dr. BENNETT:

"That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that power be given to the Medical Council to refuse Registration to any one who has not been sufficiently examined both in Medicine and Surgery."

Amendment, *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD and *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON:

"That it is desirable that power be given to the Medical Council to refuse Registration to any person who has not both a legal qualification in Medicine and a legal qualification in Surgery."

The Amendment was *Negatived.*

The Motion was *Carried.*

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. CHRISTISON; and *Carried:*

"That having carefully considered the objects of the Medical Act of 1858, and the constitution of the Council appointed under that Act to carry out its objects, the Council are of opinion, that for the purposes of the existing Act, the present Council is essentially well constituted."

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. APJOHN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Council are of opinion, that if the Legislature should think proper to invest the Council with extended powers and fresh duties, by which the profession at large would be brought more under the direct influence of the Council, then in that case the profession at large should have more direct influence in the appointment of Members of Council."

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and *Agreed to:*

"That in any future Act provision should be made for instituting prosecutions by a Public Prosecutor, or other authorized functionary, instead of leaving the enforcement of the law to the voluntary action of individuals of the public."

Moved by Dr. BENNETT and *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE:

"That the Report of the Committee be adopted."

The Motion was *Not Carried.*

Moved by Sir D. CORRIGAN; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and *Agreed to:*

"That the President be requested to write to the Lord President of the Council, to the effect that, on the receipt of his lordship's communication of the 14th May, it was referred to a Committee of the General Council appointed to consider the Amendments of the Medical Acts; that the enclosed was the Report submitted to the Council by the said Committee, but not as a whole adopted; but that the following Resolutions were adopted."

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the President and Executive Committee shall be authorized (if it shall appear necessary) to confer with the Government on the subjects referred to in the Lord President's Communication, and report the results of any such Conference to this Council at their next Meeting."

3. *Read*—The Report of the Committee on Communications from Dr. JOHN HARLEY, Mr. COURTAULD, Dr. MACLOUGHLIN, and Dr. EDWARDS CRISP.

Moved by Dr. THOMSON; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee on Communications from Dr. JOHN HARLEY, Mr. COURTAULD, Dr. MACLOUGHLIN, and Dr. EDWARDS CRISP, be adopted and entered on the Minutes."

REPORT.

The Committee have to report that having considered the several letters submitted to them, with the accompanying documents, they are of opinion that it does not fall within the province of the Council to interfere in the matters referred to in any of the letters. They recommend, therefore, that the Secretary of the Council be directed to reply to each of the authors of the letters, informing them of the inability of the Council to take action in the matters referred to. And they further suggest that the reply to Dr. CRISP should be in the same terms as that given by the Council on the 3rd July, 1868, to a previous letter by Dr. CRISP on the same subject as his present letter.

ALLEN THOMSON,
Chairman of Committee.

4. *Moved* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the following Report of the Committee on Returns from the Licensing Bodies of Professional Examinations and their results, and on the Registration of Students for the year 1868, be received and entered on the Minutes."

REPORT.

The Committee on Returns from the Licensing Bodies of Professional Examinations and their results, and on the Registration of Students for the year 1868, present—

(1.) The following Table, compiled from the Returns, according to Recommendation 6, sec. v. (Professional Examination), of the Recommendations of the Council, 1866 (Minutes, vol. iv., p. 311), viz., "that Returns from the Licensing Bodies be made annually, on the 1st of January, to the General Medical Council, stating the number and names of the candidates who have passed their first as well as their second examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the first and second examinations respectively."

(2.) The number of Students registered during the year 1868 is as follows:—

In England	483
„ Scotland	266
„ Ireland	175
Total	924

Table for 1868.

Licensing Bodies.	Qualifications.	No of Exams.	No. Passed. 1st Exam.	No. Passed. 2nd Exam.	No. Passed. Final.	No. Rejected. 1st Exam.	No. Rejected. 2nd Exam.	No. Rejected. Final.
R. Coll. Phys. London	Membership	3	..	..	20	..	1	1
	Licence	2	4	..	82	2	..	13
R. Coll. Surg. England	Fellowship	2	63	..	31	8	..	1
	Membership	2	403	..	341	123	..	63
	Licence in Midwifry	1	..	..	26	..	..	7
Soc. Apothecaries, London	Licence	3	203	198	78	36	25	..
University of Oxford	M.B.	2	1	..	3	..	..	..
	M.D.	Essay	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Cambridge	M.B.	3	9	11	4	6	3	1
	M.D.	Essay	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.C.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.D.	Essay	..	..	2	..	..	..
„ Durham	M.B.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.D.	Essay	..	2	..	..	..	..
	L.M.	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
	M.C.	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ London	M.B.		Prelim. Scientific for Med. Students	1st M.B.	2nd M.B.	Prelim. Scientific for Med. Students	1st M.B.	2nd M.B.
		3	*54	31	21	45	13	2
R. Coll. Phys. Edinburgh	Licence	2	67	..	219	45	..	80
R. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh	Licence	2	4	..	40	4	..	6
R. Coll. Phys. & R. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh	Licence in Med. & Surg.	2	52	..	74	35	..	33
R. Coll. Phys. Edinb. and Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasg.	Licence in Med. & Surg.	2	10	..	18	6	..	13
Fac. Phys. Surg. Glasgow	Licence	2	31	..	36	10	..	18
University of Aberdeen	M.B.	..	39	44	37	11	13	4
	M.C.	3	..	..	31			
	M.D.	..	..	..	4			
„ Edinburgh	M.B.	3	Passed in all 3 Exams.		50	Rejected in all 3 Exams.		9
	M.C.	..	Ditto		41	Ditto		9
	M.D.	3	Under New Stat., in all 3 Exams.		11	Ditto		..
		3	Under Old Stat., ditto		12	Ditto		4
„ Glasgow	M.B.	3	55	51	38	21	15	6
	M.D.	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
	M.C.	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
„ St. Andrew's	M.D.	1	..	..	9	..	..	..
K. & Q. Coll. Phys. Ireland	Licence in Med.	2	1	..	100	..	..	12
	Ditto in Midwifery.	1	..	..	76	..	..	10
R. Coll. Surg. „	Licence in Surgery.	2	149	..	106	21	..	10
	Fellowship	2	4	..	4	1	..	1
	Licence in Midwifry.	2	5	..	5	..	..	..
Apothecaries' Hall, „	Licence	2	17	..	25	5	..	8
University of Dublin	M.B.	1	13	..	44	38	..	..
	M.C.	1	..	..	25	..	..	3
Queen's Univ. Ireland	M.D.	2	66	..	49	40	..	18
	M.C.	1	..	..	22	..	..	17

* Four of this number were examined in Physiology only, and Six passed the first M.B. without Physiology.

(3.) The Committee have received from the Representatives of the under-named bodies the following Observations, in reply to inquiries whether they require that an Examination in General Education shall be really preliminary to the commencement of Medical Education.

King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

In the regulations of this body respecting Education, "candidates are required to have passed, within the period specified, an examination in General Education held by some of the qualifying bodies, or by some one of the National Educational Bodies approved by the College."

It does not clearly appear from the published regulations what "the period specified" exactly means, but for some years past it has rarely occurred that any candidate has presented himself for examination who had not already obtained a surgical qualification or a degree in Medicine.

The Royal College of Surgeons.

With the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland the rule is absolute to require candidates to pass a Preliminary Examination before commencing Medical study.

The Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland.

The Apothecaries' Hall requires in all cases the Preliminary Examination to be passed before Medical study is begun.

University of Dublin.

The great bulk of the medical class in Trinity College is composed of Students in Arts, and these are, as respects Preliminary Education, entirely in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Council, for they have necessarily passed the Entrance Examination, which is one of the examinations in preliminary studies recognized by the Council. A clause, indeed, in the School of Physic Act is understood to secure to extern students—*i.e.*, to persons not Students in Arts—the privilege of joining

the Medical School, and pursuing in it their Medical studies, and a few students avail themselves of such privilege. Such students, however, cannot get a Degree or even a Licence in Medicine from the Dublin University, and they are not included in the list which it forwards to the Branch Council with a view to Registration. Nevertheless the names of these students are found on the Register, so that, though their attainments in General Education are not tested by the University, they must have satisfied the Registrar of the Irish Branch Council that they have passed a Preliminary Education in Arts conducted by some other institution.

Queen's University in Ireland.

No communication as to this body has yet been received.

D. EMBLETON, M.D., *Chairman.*

5. *Moved* by Dr. ALEX. WOOD; *Seconded* by Mr. HARGRAVE; and *Agreed to:*

"That it be remitted to the Branch Council for England to investigate, according to the Standing Orders, the charges against LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT, which led the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, to deprive him of his Licence from these Bodies respectively;

"That in the event of the Branch Council for England coming to the conclusion that these charges can be substantiated, and involve infamous conduct in a professional respect, the Branch Council shall report the same to the Executive Committee;

"That the Council by Clause IX. of the Medical Act delegate to the Executive Committee their powers of summoning LIMA ABRAHAM LA'MERT to appear before them, and of striking his name off the Register if they see cause."

6. *Moved* by Dr. ALEX. WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Committee on the rearrangement of the Recommendations and Opinions of the Council on Registration, Education, and Examination, be received and entered on the Minutes, and that copies of the Recommendations be printed and sent as usual to the Licensing Bodies;

"That the following be included in the List of Examinations which are considered sufficient evidence of Preliminary Examination in Arts:

"'Examination of (Senior) candidates for Honorary Certificates under the Local Examinations of the University of Edinburgh;'

"'Voluntary Examinations of Christ's College, Canterbury, New Zealand.'"

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to rearrange the Recommendations and Opinions of the Medical Council on Education, Examinations, and Registration, beg leave to lay before the Council the following rearrangement of the above-named Recommendations, &c., viz.:

I.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. That Testimonials of Proficiency, granted by the National Educational Bodies according to the subjoined list, may be accepted, the Council reserving the right to add to, or take from, the list.

LIST OF EXAMINING BODIES WHOSE EXAMINATIONS FULFIL THE CONDITIONS OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL, AS REGARDS PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OXFORD:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.

Responsions.

Moderations.

Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

CAMBRIDGE:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.

Previous Examination.

Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

DURHAM:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.

Examination for Students in their 2nd and 1st years.

Registration Examination for Medical Students.

Local Examinations (Senior), Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

LONDON:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.

Matriculation Examination.

ABERDEEN, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ST. ANDREW'S:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.

Preliminary Examination for Graduation in Medicine or Surgery.

EDINBURGH:

Examination of (Senior) Candidates for Honorary Certificates under the Local Examinations of the University of Edinburgh.

DUBLIN:

Examination for a Degree in Arts.

Entrance Examination.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND):

Examination for a Degree in Arts.

Entrance Examination.

Examination for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.

Previous Examination for B.A. Degree.

II.—OTHER BODIES NAMED IN SCHEDULE (A) TO THE MEDICAL ACT.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND:

Examination conducted, under the superintendence of the College of Surgeons, by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON:

Examination in Arts.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH; ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH:

Preliminary Examination in General Education, conducted by a Board appointed by these two Colleges combined.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW:
Preliminary Examination in General Literature.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND:
Preliminary Examination, Certificate to include Mathematics.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND:
Preliminary Examination in General Education.

III.—EXAMINING BODIES, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, NOT INCLUDED IN SCHEDULE (A) TO THE MEDICAL ACT.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS:
Examination for a First Class Certificate.

IV.—COLONIAL AND FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, " MADRAS, " BOMBAY — Entrance Examination, Certificate to include Latin.

" M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL:
Matriculation Examination.

" TORONTO, " KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, " QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, " VICTORIA COLLEGE, UPPER CANADA — Matriculation Examination.

" KING'S COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA:
Matriculation Examination.
Responsions.

" FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK:
Matriculation Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: Matriculation Examination, Certificate to include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council.

" SYDNEY: Matriculation Examination.

CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES:
1. English Certificate for Students of two years' standing, specifying the subjects of Examination.
2. Latin Certificate, or "Testamur."

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION:
Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts, Certificate to include Latin and Mathematics.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND:
Voluntary Examinations, Certificate to include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council.

2. That it be recommended to the Licensing Boards not to accept the Certificate of proficiency in General (preliminary) Education from any of the Bodies, the names of which are contained in the list annually circulated, unless such Certificate testify that the Student to whom it has been granted has been examined in—

1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition.*
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Algebra, including Simple Equations.
3. Geometry—First two books of Euclid.
4. Latin, including Translation and Grammar.

And in one of the following optional subjects:

Greek.
French.
German.
Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

3. That Students who cannot produce any of the Testimonials referred to in the first Recommendation be required to pass an Examination in Arts, established by any of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and approved by the General Medical Council.

4. That the Examination in General Education be eventually left entirely to the Examining Boards of the National Educational Bodies recognized by the Medical Council.

---

* The General Medical Council will not consider any Examination in English sufficient that does not fully test the ability of the Candidate—1*st*. To write a few sentences in correct English on a given theme, attention being paid to spelling and punctuation as well as to composition. 2*nd*. To write a portion of an English author to dictation. 3*rd*. To explain the grammatical construction of one or two sentences. 4*th*. To point out the grammatical errors in a sentence ungrammatically composed, and to explain their nature. 5*th*. To give the derivation and definition of a few English words in common use.

Provided always, that an Examination may be accepted as satisfactory that secures, on the part of the Candidate passing it, a sufficient grammatical knowledge of English.

5. That after 1868, all Examinations be removed from the list of those recognized which do not in all respects come up to the minimum which the Council laid down in 1866.

6. That the various Educational and Licensing Bodies be requested to transmit to the Registrar of the General Council, Returns, embodying any alterations which they may from time to time introduce into their Courses of General Study and Examinations, which qualify for the Registration of Medical Students; and that a copy of such Returns be sent by the Registrar, as soon as convenient, to each Member of the General Council.

7. That Certificates of Proficiency, to be received from all Bodies legally authorized to examine in General Education in Great Britain and Ireland, and from the several Licensing Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act in Great Britain and Ireland, shall bear evidence that the Candidates have been examined and approved in at least the above subjects.

8. That in the case of Certificates received from similar Educational and Licensing Bodies in other parts of the Empire and Foreign countries, satisfactory evidence shall be given to the Medical Council, or Branch Councils, that such Certificates are equivalent to those recognized in the United Kingdom.

9. That it shall be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare annually and lay before the Council for recognition a list of Examining Bodies, whose Examinations shall fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education.

II.—REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

1. Every Medical Student shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the General Medical Council.

2. No Medical Student shall be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council.

3. The commencement of the course of Professional Study recognized by any of the Qualifying Bodies, shall not be reckoned as dating earlier than fifteen days before the date of Registration.

4. The Registration of Medical Students shall be placed under the charge of the Branch Registrars.

5. Each of the Branch Registrars shall keep a Register of Medical Students according to the subjoined Form.

Form for the Registration of Medical Students.

Date of Registration.	Name.	Preliminary Examination and Date.	Place of Medical Study.

6. Every person desirous of being registered as a Medical Student shall apply to the Branch Registrar of the division of the United Kingdom in which he is residing, according to the annexed Form, which may be had on application to the several Qualifying Bodies, Medical Schools, and Hospitals; and shall produce or forward to the Branch Registrar a Certificate of his having passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council, and a statement of his place of Medical Study.

Form of Application for Registration as a Medical Student.

I hereby apply to be registered as a Student in Medicine, in conformity with the Regulations of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for which purpose I submit the following particulars:

NAME OF APPLICANT. (To be written in words at length.)		Preliminary Examination.	Date of Preliminary Examination.	Place of Medical Study.
Surname.	Christian Name.			

*Applicant's Signature*_____

*Address*_____

*Date of Application*_____

To the REGISTRAR of the

BRANCH COUNCIL for_____

N.B.—The above Form of Application, duly and legibly filled up, must be forwarded to the Registrar, post free, and be accompanied by a Certificate of the Applicant's having passed a Preliminary Examination, as required by the General Medical Council, and a statement of his place of Medical Study.

The Certificate of Examination must testify that the Student has been examined in—1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition; 2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Algebra, including Simple Equations; 3. Geometry.—First two books of Euclid; 4. Latin, including Translation and Grammar. And in one of the following optional subjects:—Greek; French; German; Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

7. The Branch Registrar shall enter the applicant's name and other particulars in the Students' Register, and shall give him a Certificate of such Registration.

8. Each of the Branch Registrars shall supply to the several Qualifying Bodies, Medical Schools, and Hospitals, in that part of the United Kingdom of which he is Registrar, a sufficient number of blank Forms of Application for the Registration of Medical Students.

9. The several Branch Councils shall have power to admit special exceptions to the foregoing Regulations as to Registration, for reasons which shall appear to them satisfactory.

10. A copy of the Register of Medical Students, prepared by each of the Branch Registrars, shall be transmitted, on or before the 31st December in each year, to the Registrar of the General Council, who shall, as soon as possible thereafter, prepare and print, under the direction of the Executive Committee, an Alphabetical List of all Students registered in the preceding year, and supply copies of such authorized List to each of the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Acts, and through the Branch Registrars to the several Medical Schools and Hospitals.

11. The several Qualifying Bodies are recommended not to admit after October 1870, to the final Examination for a Qualification under the Medical Acts, any Candidate (not exempted from Registration) whose name had not been entered in the Medical Students' Register at least four years previously.

In the case of Candidates from other than Schools of the United Kingdom, the Branch Councils shall have power to admit exceptions to this Recommendation.

*** The Branch Councils are desired to take means to make these regulations known to the Medical Students at the various Medical Schools.

III.—AGE FOR LICENCE TO PRACTISE.

1. That the age of twenty-one be the earliest age at which a Candidate for any Professional Licence shall be admitted to his final Examination; that the age shall, in all instances, be duly certified; and that a Return of any exceptions to this Recommendation allowed by the Licensing Bodies, together with the reasons for such exceptions, be transmitted to the Branch Council of that part of the United Kingdom in which they have been granted.

2. That no Licence be obtained at an earlier period than after the expiration of forty-eight months subsequent to the Registration of the Candidate as a Medical Student.

IV.—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

1. That the course of Professional Study required for a Licence shall comprehend attendance during not less than Four Winter Sessions, or Three Winter and Two Summer Sessions, at a School recognized by any of the Licensing Bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.

2. That the following are the subjects without a knowledge of which no Candidate should be allowed to obtain a qualification entitling him to be registered:

1. Anatomy.
2. General Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Chemistry.
5. Materia Medica.
6. Practical Pharmacy.
7. Medicine.
8. Surgery.
9. Midwifery.
10. Forensic Medicine.

"CHEMISTRY" should include a knowledge of the principles of Chemistry, and of those details of the science which bear on the study of Medicine.

"MEDICINE AND SURGERY" should include a knowledge of systematic and Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and also of Morbid Anatomy.

3. That it be recommended to the several Licensing Bodies that the courses of instruction required by them be framed in such a manner as to secure a due share of attention, both to preparatory branches and to those more strictly connected with the practice of

Medicine and Surgery; and that it be suggested accordingly to these Bodies, that their Regulations should be such as to prevent attendance upon Lectures from interfering with Hospital and Clinical Study.

4. That the Council will view with approbation any encouragement held out by the Licensing Bodies to Students to prosecute the study of the Natural Sciences before they engage in studies of a strictly professional character.

V.—PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. That it is desirable that the different Licensing Bodies should combine their Examinations, when this is practicable, so as to secure that the knowledge of every practitioner whose name appears on the Register shall have been tested in all the subjects of Professional Education which the Council has determined to be essential, viz.:

1. Anatomy.
2. General Anatomy.
3. Physiology.
4. Chemistry.
5. Materia Medica.
6. Practical Pharmacy.
7. Medicine.
8. Surgery.
9. Midwifery.
10. Forensic Medicine.

2. That those Licensing Bodies which have not already done so, be requested to furnish a statement of the dates of their Examinations and of the modes in which such Examinations are conducted, whether by written, oral, or practical Examination, and of the length of time a Candidate is under examination in each or all of these ways; and that the Registrar transmit these Reports to the Members of the Council, in order that they may be taken into consideration at the next Meeting of the several Branch Councils.

3. That the Professional Examination for any Licence be divided into two parts; the first embracing the primary or

fundamental branches directly connected with the practice of Medicine and Surgery; that the former be not undergone till after the close of the Winter Session of the second year of Professional Study; and the latter, or final Examination, not till after the close of the prescribed period of Professional Study.

4. That the Examination in Physics, Botany, and Natural History may be undergone at an earlier period than the first Professional Examination.

5. That the Professional Examinations be conducted both in writing and orally; and that they be practical in all branches in which they admit of being so.

6. That not less than two Examiners, or one Examiner with an Assessor, should be present at every oral Examination.

7. That the oral Examinations should be so far public as to be open at least to the Medical and Surgical Graduates, or Members of the Examining Body.

8. That the questions to be answered in writing should be so numerous, and embrace such a variety of the details of each subject, as may adequately test the proficiency of the Candidate; and that they should be submitted to the whole body of Examiners for consideration and revision, if desirable, before being proposed to the Candidates.

9. That the written answers should be submitted to more than one of the Examiners.

10. That excellence in one or more subjects should not be allowed to compensate for failure in others.

11. That if a Candidate be rejected for failure in any one subject, he should be re-examined in all.

12. That Examiners should only be elected for definite periods, with power of reappointment.

13. That the Professional Examinations be held by the several Licensing Bodies, except in special cases, at stated periods, to be publicly notified.

14. That returns from the Licensing Bodies in Schedule (A) be made annually, on the 1st of January, and in the subjoined form, to the General Medical Council, stating the number and names of the Candidates who have passed their First as well as their Second and Third Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the First and Second and Third Examinations respectively; and that the Registrar forward a sufficient number of Forms, with a notice for their being returned in due time.

Table of Return of Professional Examinations, and their Results.

Names of Candidates.	Qualifications.	No. Passed.			No. Rejected.		
		1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	Final.	1st Exam.	2nd Exam.	Final.

15. That for the future the Licensing Bodies, which do not already do so, distinguish separately in their Returns the names and numbers of Candidates examined, and the numbers of those passed and rejected at the Examinations for each of the qualifications conferred.

16. That it is not desirable that any University of the United Kingdom should confer any degree in Medicine or Surgery, whether that of Bachelor, Doctor, or Master, upon Candidates who have not graduated in Arts, or passed all the Examinations required for the Bachelorship in Arts, or the Examinations equivalent to those required for a degree in Arts.

VI.—SUPERVISION OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. That the Visitations of Examinations, Preliminary as well as Professional, of the Qualifying Bodies, by the Branch Councils, or such of their Members as they may depute, be continued during the ensuing year.

2. That the Reports of the Visitors shall apply to every part of the Examinations of each Body, and shall include a statement of the facts observed and of the opinions of the Visitors as to the efficiency of the Examinations; and also such remarks and suggestions on defects in them as circumstances may indicate.

3. That the Reports of the Visitors be submitted in the first instance to the Branch Councils; and that thereafter the Branch Councils shall direct them to be printed and circulated confidentially amongst the Members of the General Council, so that they may be in a condition, at the meeting of the General Council in 1870, to consider them maturely.

G. E. PAGET, M.D., *Chairman.*

7. *Moved* by Dr. ACLAND; *Seconded* by Dr. MACROBIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That it be referred to the Executive Committee to consider with Mr. OUVRY the Resolution of the Council with respect to the Report on State Medicine, and to take the steps necessary for carrying the Resolution into effect;

"That the State Medicine Committee be reappointed, and that the Report and Appendix on State Medicine be forwarded by the Committee, with the Resolutions of the Council thereon, to the Licensing Bodies and persons interested in the subject of State Medicine, requesting their observations thereon; and that the Committee present those communications, or a digest of them, to the next Meeting of the Council."

8. *Read*—The Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee.

Moved by Dr. CHRISTISON; *Seconded* by Dr. STORRAR; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee be received and adopted."

REPORT.

The Pharmacopœia Committee appointed by the Resolution of the Council, July 7, 1868, have to report that in accordance with the directions of the Council, they caused to be printed a slip copy of certain slight typographic and minor errors, which required correction in the Pharmacopœia of 1867. These slips were inserted in the unsold copies of the Pharmacopœia, and were issued to those who had already purchased copies of the work. A re-issue of the Pharmacopœia having since been required, those slight corrections have been introduced into the work, which is in all other respects identical with the copies previously issued. The Committee have engaged during the past year the services of Dr. REDWOOD, in watching over the progress of Pharmacy, and in making record of such corrections and additions as would hereafter facilitate the preparation of a future edition of the Pharmacopœia. In that duty he has received various suggestions from the Members of the Committee, and has submitted a Report to the Committee, which has been reserved for future use. He has, however, been requested to bring before the Pharmaceutical Society the substance of his first two Reports to this Committee, with a view to the discussion of points needing inquiry or investigation.

The Committee have expended £30 from the sum of £50 placed at their disposal. It is recommended that the Committee be reappointed, and that the sum of £50 be again placed at their disposal for the ensuing year.

R. CHRISTISON, *Chairman.*

July 8th, 1869.

Moved by Dr. STORRAR; *Seconded* by Sir D. CORRIGAN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Pharmacopœia Committee be reappointed, and consist of

Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. QUAIN."

9. *Read*—A Memorial which had been presented by the Obstetrical Society of London to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

10. *Read*—A Memorial from the Medico-Ethical Association of Manchester on the subject of the Medical Act.

11. *Read*—A Communication from the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Moved by Dr. BENNETT; *Seconded* by Dr. A. SMITH; and *Agreed to:*

"That the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh be informed that he is in error in supposing that the document to which he refers was not received by this Council; that the document was received and respectfully considered by the Council, but that it was not thought expedient to depart from their invariable practice of not inserting such communications on their Minutes."

12. *Moved* by Dr. ANDREW WOOD; *Seconded* by Dr. MACROBIN; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Standing Order be suspended till 6.30, or the termination of the business of the Council."

13. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the powers and duties delegated to the Executive Committee, in accordance with Sect. IX. of the Medical Act (*see* Standing Orders, sect. 6), shall be vested in the Committee until the next Meeting of the General Medical Council."

14. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. FLEMING; and *Agreed to:*

"That the Executive Committee be requested to take such steps as they may deem best to obtain from the Government suitable Apartments for the use of the Council."

15. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That a seventh volume of the Minutes of the General Medical Council, the Executive Committee, and the Branch Councils, with a complete Index up to the present time, be published without any unnecessary delay."

16. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. THOMSON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the thanks of the Council are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Treasurers, Dr. SHARPEY and Dr. QUAIN, for their important services."

17. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the thanks of the Council are eminently due, and are hereby offered, to the Royal College of Physicians, London, for their obliging and courteous accommodation during the present session of the Medical Council."

18. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. LEET; and *Agreed to:*

"That a gratuity of Twenty Guineas be given to the resident officials of the Royal College of Physicians, London, for services rendered to the Council."

19. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the cordial thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered, to Dr. ANDREW WOOD, for his unwearied exertions and invaluable services as Chairman of the Business Committee during the past session of the Council."

20. *Moved* by Dr. A. SMITH; *Seconded* by Dr. EMBLETON; and *Agreed to:*

"That the thanks of the Council are hereby cordially tendered to Dr. PAGET, the President, for his kind, courteous, and efficient services during the latter part of the present session of the Medical Council."

Confirmed—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET,
President.

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

Present—

Dr. PAGET, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. BENNETT.	Dr. FLEMING.
Mr. HAWKINS.	Dr. THOMSON.
Mr. COOPER.	Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. ACLAND.	Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.
Dr. EMBLETON.	Dr. SHARPEY.
Dr. STORRAR.	Dr. CHRISTISON.
Dr. ANDREW WOOD.	

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

(*No.* 83.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

February 10th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. Hawkins.

Dr. Acland.

Dr. Paget.

Dr. A. Smith.

Dr. Sharpey.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. A vacancy having occurred in the Executive Committee, in consequence of Dr. ACLAND having ceased, on the 1st of December, 1868, to be a member of the Medical Council, but an official notification having been received that the University of Oxford had reappointed Dr. ACLAND to be, for the further term of five years, dating from the 1st of December, 1868, a Member of the said Council, it was resolved that Dr. ACLAND be elected a Member of the Executive Committee.

2. *Read*—The following Case and Opinion of Counsel relative to the Pharmacy Act (1868):

CASE.

Counsel will please refer to The Medical Act (1858), and The Pharmacy Act (1868).

It is necessary to call attention to the following Clauses of the Medical Act:

Sect. 15 Directs the preparation of a "Medical Register."

Sects. 14, 26, and 29 Prescribe in what cases names shall or may be removed from the Register, viz.—If dead, or if no answer be given to a letter asking if they have ceased to practise (Sect. 14).

If the entry has been fraudulently or incorrectly made (Sect. 26).

On conviction for crime or offence, or for infamous conduct in a professional respect (Sect. 29).

Sect. 31 Defines the privileges of registered persons, among which is the right to recover the cost of any medicines supplied to patients.

Sect. 32 Prevents unregistered persons from so recovering.

Sect. 34 Enacts that the words "legally qualified Medical practitioner," or "duly qualified Medical practitioner," or any words importing a person recognized by law as a Medical practitioner or member of the Medical profession, when used in any Act of Parliament, shall be construed to mean a person registered under this Act.

We now turn to the Pharmacy Act (1868).

Sect. 1 Makes it unlawful for any person to sell poisons, or use the title of Chymist, &c., unless such person shall be a Pharmaceutical Chymist, or a Chymist and Druggist within the meaning of the Act, or be registered under the Act.

Sect. 2 Defines, by reference to Schedule (A), what shall be deemed to be poisons, all being substances used in compounding medicines.

Sect. 16 Is a reservation of rights, and amongst others, of any "*legally qualified Apothecary.*"

Sect. 23 Enacts that persons registered under the Medical Act shall not be, or continue to be, registered under this Act.

The principal question arises on the 16th Section. In England and Ireland most or all the Medical Practitioners who dispense medicines are Apothecaries, and so have the benefit of the reservation contained in that section; but there are no Apothecaries in Scotland, and consequently the terms of the section seem to preclude all Scotch Medical Practitioners who dispense medicines from doing so in future, because being on the *Medical Register* they are precluded from registering under the Pharmacy Act by the express terms of the 23rd Section.

In view of this difficulty Scotch Practitioners, whose business probably is chiefly dispensing, have applied to the General Medical Council to erase their names from the *Medical Register*, that the applicants may become qualified to be registered under the Pharmacy Act.

The Pharmacy Act, as originally framed, saved the rights of legally qualified Practitioners, which would have been correct; but unfortunately the phrase was changed to legally qualified Apothecary, and the change escaped notice till after the Act had passed.

Perhaps it may be contended that the words "legally qualified Apothecary" are equivalent to "a person recognized by law as a Medical Practitioner, or member of the Medical profession," so as to bring in aid the 34th Section of the Medical Act.

You are requested to advise the General Medical Council—

1. Whether the Pharmacy Act in any way abridges the privileges given to legally qualified Medical Practitioners by the Medical Act, especially as regards the right to dispense and sell medicines, although they may contain poison?
2. Has the Medical Council power to strike the name of a registered Medical Practitioner off the Register at his own request, and for the purpose of enabling such person to be registered under the Pharmacy Act?

OPINION.

1. Though the Act is so drawn as to make it impossible to advise upon this question with perfect confidence, I am, upon the whole, of opinion that the Act would be held in no way to interfere with the pre-existing privileges of persons duly registered, or entitled to be registered under "The Medical Act" of 1858. In construing the Act of 1868 I think that a Court, having regard to the recitals in the preamble, and to the whole scope of the enactments, would come to the conclusion that its operation is confined to persons dealing in poisons, for whose competency provision was not already made by the Medical Act.

2. If any registered Medical Practitioner should wish to be struck off the Register in order to be registered under the new Act, I am of opinion that the Medical Council have power to strike him off; but I think it would be right to inform any person applying to be struck off that he would thereby lose all the privileges of the Act of 1858, and that his rights would in future depend wholly upon the Acts relating to Chemists and Druggists, including the Act of 1868.

G. DENMAN.

TEMPLE,
December 14, 1868.

3. The Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets of the General and Branch Councils were laid before the Committee and taken into consideration.

Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS stated that, in accordance with the Resolution of the Committee at the last Meeting (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 323), he had examined the Accounts of the General Medical Council and found them correct.

The further consideration of the Accounts and Balance Sheets was adjourned to the next Meeting of the Committee, to be held on the 24th inst.

Resolved—That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the Accounts now laid before the Executive Committee, and particularly the items on which the expenditure is increased; and that they

report whether any and what steps can be taken to reduce the expenditure; the Sub-Committee to consist of Mr. CÆSAR HAWKINS, Dr. PAGET, and Dr. SHARPEY; and that Dr. QUAIN, one of the Treasurers, should be invited to attend.

4. *Ordered*—That the *Medical Register* for 1869 be forthwith published; and that 1000 copies be printed, in addition to the 2000 copies to be furnished for distribution by the Government; but that 500 copies only be, at present, bound.

5. *Ordered*—That an Alphabetical List be prepared and printed of all the Students registered during the year 1868; that the number of copies printed be 250; that two copies be supplied to each of the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and one copy to each of the Medical Schools and Hospitals.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 84.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

February 24th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. Hawkins. Dr. A. Smith.

Dr. Acland. Dr. Sharpey.

Dr. Paget.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The adjourned consideration of the Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets of the General and Branch Councils was resumed.

The Sub-Committee, appointed at the last Meeting, presented a detailed statement of their examination of the Accounts.

The Sub-Committee were requested to prepare definite proposals for the consideration of a future Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Ordered—That the Annual Accounts and Balance Sheets be circulated with the Minutes; and that, pursuant to Sect. XLIV. of the Medical Act, Returns of the General and Branch Councils be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the month of March, and published with the Minutes and with the *Medical Register*.

2. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on 27th June, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 198):

> "That, having regard to the importance of improving the General Education of persons entering on the study of Medicine, it is incumbent on the General Council to petition both Houses of Parliament, praying for early legislation on the subject of Secondary Education in Schools; that it be referred to the Executive Committee to prepare Petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons; and that the President be authorized to sign and affix the Seal of the Council to them, and take measures for their presentation."

3. A Draft of a Petition to each House of Parliament was read, and, with certain modifications, they were approved of; and it was resolved that the President be requested to affix the Seal of the Council to them, and to take measures for their presentation.

ACCOUNT of the "BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA," for the Year ending January 5th, 1869.

1869.—January 5th.	£	s.	d.
To RECEIPTS:			
Balances as per last Statement:—			
In Bank £540 3 3			
Deposited at the Union Bank of London 1000 0 0			
In hand 2 19 0			
	1543	2	3
Sale of "British Pharmacopœia," viz.:			
3,000 copies at 4s. 6d. each	675	0	0
250 „ Trade allowance.			
14,179 „ previously sold.			
17,429 Total number sold.			
Interest on Deposit	10	19	6
	£2229	1	9

1869.—January 5th.	£	s.	d.
By DISBURSEMENTS:			
Extra Fee to Editor ("British Pharmacopœia," 1867)	50	0	0
Expenditure by Pharmacopœia Committee (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 224)	25	0	0
Advertisements	63	8	0
Sundries	3	9	6
	£141	17	6
Repayment, on account, of Moneys advanced by the General Medical Council for the expense of publishing the "Pharmacopœia" . .	1543	2	3
	£1684	19	9
Balance	544	2	0
	£2229	1	9

BALA

1869.—

To Ba

Balance

Fro

Fro

De

At

For

For

In

Registe

47

3

25

One Ye

Ce

ERAL COUNCIL, AND

ncil of Medical Education and Registration

nuary 5, 1869, viz.:

	Additional Fees beyond 200 miles.	Travelling Expenses, General Council.	Hotel Expenses.	Fees for Attendance at Ex. Com. and Additional Fees beyond 200 miles.	Travelling and Hotel Expenses Executive Com.	Total.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	..	..	..	8 8	..	66 3
	..	..	..	..	..	57 15
	..	..	..	8 8	..	66 3
	..	..	..	..	..	57 15
	..	..	..	..	..	57 15
	..	2 2	13 13	2 2	2 2	77 14

867)			16 2 9
			29 11 5
			29 7 1
			37 6 6
expenses			5 5 0
r Expenses at the ng in 1868	47 13 5		
s at the College of	16 0 0		
up the list of 2000 nery Office, for cir-	3 0 0		
he Minutes of the 68	18 0 0		
senger)	28 6 6		
			112 19 11
			£4044 1 3

	£	s.	d.
	4044	1	3
mittee on	1837	11	9
	£2206	9	6

…he GENERAL COUNCIL, and of the
…ending January 5th, 1869, pursuant to

…XPENDITURE.

…ERAL COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
…for Attendance at …s	1286	5	0			
…o Members of Coun- …yond 200 miles from …	126	0	0			
…ses on account of …	114	9	0			
…	205	16	0			
				1732	10	0
…nce at Executive …d additional fees …les	56	14	0			
…otel Expenses .	38	17	0			
				95	11	0
…ittees, and ad- …nd 200 miles .	56	14	0			
…for Attendance at …for England, and …ses	73	10	0			
…for Attendance at …or Ireland . .	21	0	0			
…for Attendance at …for Scotland, and …ses	38	17	0			
				1602	6	0
…ses on behalf of …	114	9	0			
…otel Expenses on …ve Committees .	38	17	0			
				153	6	0
behalf of General Council .				205	16	0
…g Expenses incurred by Branch …otland and Ireland in visiting …				110	14	0
…penses				141	17	6
Stationery, Rent, &c. &c. . .				3118	2	5½
Expenditure				5332	1	11½

	£	s.	d.			
…, on account of …or England . .	3402	7	9½			
…, on account of …or Scotland . .	643	2	9			
…, on account of …copœia" . .	544	2	0			
	4589	12	6½			
…ranch Council for …	71	3	10			
				4518	8	8½
				£9850	10	8

WILLIAM SHARPEY, M.D.,
RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., } *Treasurers.*

FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D., *Registrar.*

4. *Read*—The following Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 4th of July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 259):

> "That the Executive Committee be instructed to watch over any Bill that may be introduced into Parliament for the improvement of General Education, with a view of having such arrangements made as will enable the various Licensing Boards to secure the due Preliminary Education of Medical Students."

Resolved—That the Registrar be instructed to procure copies of any Bill of the nature described as soon as it is printed by order of either House of Parliament, and to distribute them among the Members of the Executive Committee.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 85.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

April 16th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS. Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. PAGET. Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. The Committee having taken into consideration the Resolution passed by the General Medical Council on the 6th June, 1867 (Minutes, vol. v., p. 224), viz.:

> "That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to resume its Conferences with Government regarding the Bill for Amendment of the Medical Acts, as now adjusted by the Medical Council, and to take such steps as they may find advisable towards carrying the Bill through the Legislature in the same manner as the Medical Act itself, and as all Amendments on that Act,"

Resolved—That the PRESIDENT, Mr. HAWKINS and Dr. SHARPEY be appointed a Deputation to wait on the Government, and represent the expediency of introducing the Bill for the Amendment of the Medical Acts into the Legislature during the present Session of Parliament.

2. Letters were read from Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN and Dr. QUAIN respecting the *Pharmacopœia*.

Ordered—That a re-issue of the *Pharmacopœia* be made, as speedily as possible, to the extent of 5000 copies.

3. The Sub-Committee on Accounts, in accordance with the request made to them at the last Meeting of the Executive Committee (Minutes, vol. vii., p. 146), presented the Recommendations following, which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

Asked for at the Meeting of the Executive Committee on the 24th February, 1869, in accordance with the Statement then given in.

1. That the Sub-Committee be empowered to confer with the Printers, and endeavour to procure a diminution of the sum now paid (£4 per Sheet) for alteration of names in the Register; and generally to discuss the terms on which the printing is charged; and if they think it advisable, to ascertain the terms of other printers.

2. That when Examination questions, or the Bye-Laws and Regulations of Licensing Bodies are contained in any Reports, they be omitted in the printing of Minutes; and that the Licensing or Examining Bodies be requested to furnish copies of such questions and regulations for the use of the Council.

3. That Reports and other documents of considerable length, when printed in the Minutes, be not copied into the office copy of Minutes, but preserved in an Appendix, with proper references in the Minute Book. But it appears to the Sub-Committee that if a printed copy of the Minutes is preserved, authenticated by the signature of the President in the presence of the Council, there is, in fact, no necessity for also keeping in the office a book of Minutes written from the printed Minutes, and so entailing some little trouble and expense.

4. That all Minutes of the Executive Committee, and of the several Branch Councils, be set up in such size and type as will admit of their being bound up, when wanted, in the volume of Minutes; each series of these Minutes having its distinctive number and heading (as in the volumes at present), and each being paged, not for the Minutes of each meeting separately, as is now done, but consecutively from number to number in each volume; the index being arranged accordingly.

5. That the Minutes of the several Branch Councils, thus uniformly set up, be printed, as at present, for distribution among the Members of Council, at the expense of each Branch, and that when finally confirmed, they should be consecutively paged (as before stated), and that each Branch Council should have a sufficient number (250 or 350) of copies printed, on paper of which a pattern shall be furnished by the Registrar of the General Council, and that the expense of these additional copies shall be separately charged, and paid by the General Council.

6. That the Executive Committee and Branch Councils be requested, when any document is ordered to be printed, to give directions as to the number likely to be required; whether for the Minutes or only for distribution; and that the several Registrars be also requested to order such numbers of other papers or circulars as will in each case be most economical for the purpose required, and with as few revisions as possible.

7. That, while the General Council is sitting, the Business Committee be requested to give directions each day regarding the Programmes, so as to avoid unnecessary repetition of Reports and other documents of considerable length in more than one Programme.

8. That the Business Committee be requested, when printed matter contained in the Programmes is likely to be required for the Minutes, to order that in each case it be kept in type till it has been printed for the Minutes.

9. That the daily Minutes of Council be, after final revision, kept in type, in order that they may, as soon as convenient after the session, be made up in sheets, and consecutively paged; the requisite number of copies being then printed off for insertion in the volume.

CÆSAR H. HAWKINS,

April 2nd, 1869. *Chairman.*

Resolved—That the Sub-Committee be authorized to carry into effect the first of the Recommendations; also, that the other Recommendations be submitted to the Branch Councils and to the General Council at its next Meeting.

4. A Report of the Visitation of Examinations at the Queen's University in Ireland having been laid before the Committee, it was ordered to be submitted to the General Council at its next Meeting.

5. *Read*—The following Resolution of the General Medical Council (from the Recommendations issued in 1866 & 1867, and intended to come into operation after October 1st, 1868):

> "That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare annually, and lay before the Council for recognition, a List of Examining Bodies whose Examinations shall fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education."

The Registrar stated that, in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee on the 2nd December, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 323), he had prepared a Circular Letter in the form subjoined.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.,
1869.

I have the honour to enclose —— copies of a Resolution passed by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, relative to the amount of General Education which the Council considers requisite for all persons desirous of entering the Medical profession before they can be registered as Medical Students.

And, as the Council has delegated to its Executive Committee the task of preparing annually, and laying before the Council for recognition, a List of Examining Bodies whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education, the Committee will be greatly obliged if you will be pleased to inform them what Examinations instituted, and conducted or superintended, by ———— may be relied upon as fulfilling these conditions.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) FRANCIS HAWKINS,
Registrar.

Resolution referred to in the foregoing Letter:

Resolution passed by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom on the 3rd of July, 1868 (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 255):

> "That it be recommended to the Licensing Boards not to accept the Certificate of proficiency in General (Preliminary) Education from any of the Bodies, the names of which are contained in the list annually circulated, unless such Certificate testify that the Student to whom it has been granted has been examined in—

"1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition.
"2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, including Simple Equations.
"3. Geometry—First two books of Euclid.
"4. Latin, including Translation and Grammar.

"And in one of the following optional subjects:
"Greek.
"French.
"German.
"Natural Philosophy, including { Mechanics. Hydrostatics. Pneumatics."

The Registrar further stated that he had sent copies of the Circular and Resolution to the following Bodies, from several of which Certificates of Examination had occasionally been produced by Students applying for Registration:

The Universities of Paris; Calcutta; Madras; Bombay; Melbourne; Sydney; M'Gill College, Montreal; King's College, Nova Scotia; Toronto; Trinity College, Toronto; Victoria College, Yorkville; Queen's College, Kingston; Ottawa; the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada; Codrington College, Barbadoes; the Tasmanian Council of Education; the Incorporated Law Society; the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

Also, that satisfactory replies had been received from the University of Paris; the M'Gill University, Montreal; the Queen's University, Kingston; Codrington College, Barbadoes; the Incorporated Law Society.

Resolved—That a Sub-Committee be appointed, consisting of Mr. HAWKINS and Dr. SHARPEY, to prepare, in concert with the REGISTRAR, such a List of Examining Bodies as the General Council requires, to be submitted to the Executive Committee at its next Meeting.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 86.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

June 29th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS.

Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. PAGET.

Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The following Communication:

"The Chairman of the State Medicine Committee, by desire of the Committee, begs leave to apply to the Executive Committee for permission to print a Report and Evidence with respect to State Medicine, together with a Comment on the Evidence by a Member of the Committee —Dr. Rumsey."—(Minutes, vol. vi., p. 198.)

Resolved—That the Chairman of the State Medicine Committee be authorized to cause the Draft Report of that Committee, together with the Appendix of Evidence, to be printed, and to order a sufficient number of copies to be thrown off for the use of the Council—the type to be kept standing until further orders; and that the Chairman be informed that the Executive Committee have no power delegated to them to order the printing of any Comment on the Evidence.

2. The President informed the Committee that the Deputation appointed at its last Meeting (*see* Minutes, vol. vii., p. 149) had obtained an interview with the Lord President of the Privy Council and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; and that he had subsequently received a Letter, written by direction of the Lord President, which he read to the Committee.

Resolved—That this Letter be laid before the General Council on the first day of its session.

3. The Sub-Committee on Accounts presented the following additional Report, in pursuance of the first Recommendation of their previous Report—(*see* Minutes, vol. vii., p. 149):

REPORT.

Mr. KELLY met the Sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. SHARPEY and Dr. QUAIN, on the 15th of June, 1869.

He gave explanations tending to show that it was not possible for him to reduce the charge of £4 per sheet for corrections.

The necessity of printing *second* corrections may, however, be lessened or avoided, if care be taken that notices of alterations of addresses, qualifications, and residence be transmitted in due time by the Branch Registrars.

Mr. KELLY undertook to make a reduction in the expense of Machining, to the amount of 1*s.* per ream, which, for 214 reams, will be a reduction of £10 14*s.*; and to reduce the cost of Paper, by substituting some of a cheaper but sufficiently good quality, to the extent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ream, which, for the same number of reams, will be a reduction of £26 15*s.*—constituting, with the former, a total reduction of £37 9*s.*

4. The Sub-Committee appointed at the last Meeting (*see* Minutes, vol. vii., p. 151) presented a List of Examining Bodies whose Examinations fulfil the conditions of the Medical Council as regards Preliminary Education. The List was approved of, and ordered to be laid before the General Medical Council, in accordance with the Recommendations issued by the Council in 1866 and 1867.

Confirmed—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D.,
President.

(*No.* 87.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON, S.W.

June 30th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. BURROWS, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS. Dr. A. SMITH.

Dr. ACLAND. Dr. SHARPEY.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. FRANCIS HAWKINS, *Registrar*.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee arranged the first Programme of Business for the Medical Council.

(*No.* 35.)

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

March 31*st*, 1869.

Present—

Dr. Burrows, *President*, in the Chair.

Dr. Bennett.
Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Cooper.
Dr. Acland.
Dr. Paget.
Dr. Storrar.
Dr. Sharpey.
Dr. Quain.
Dr. Rumsey.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. Permission was granted to Mr. JOHN SEBASTIAN LEIBBRANDT and to Mr. THOMAS MOORE to be registered as Medical Students, sufficient evidence having been submitted to the Branch Council that the Examination in Arts passed by Mr. LEIBBRANDT before the Board of Public Examiners in Literature and Science at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Examination in Arts passed by Mr. MOORE at the Royal Naval College for a Commission in the Royal Marines, had fulfilled all the requirements of the General Medical Council.

Permission was likewise granted to Mr. E. E. R. FAULKNER to be registered as a Medical Student, from the date of his present application, as soon as he should produce evidence that the Matriculation Examination which he had passed at the University of Madras had fulfilled the requirements of the General Council.

The Registrar was instructed to inform Mr. EDWARD ARTHUR VINE that he need not be registered as a Medical student if he began his Medical studies in 1856.

2. At the request of Dr. WILLIAM WILSON, registered as Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng., and Mem. R. Coll. Phys. Lond., his degree of M.D., obtained after regular examination at the University of Göttingen, in the year 1838, was ordered to be entered on the *Medical Register*.

3. The PRESIDENT having brought before the Branch Council the case of FREWEN *v.* PATTISON, with remarks of the Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, reported in the public papers of the 26th January and 6th February, 1869, together with a communication from Mr. OUVRY, including the affidavit of the prosecution in the case, it was *Resolved*—That Mr. OUVRY be requested to take the Opinion of Counsel as to the propriety of bringing the case before the General Medical Council, with the view of considering the question of the erasure of the defendant's name from the Register.

4. The sum of £42 15*s*. having been received by the Treasurers in payment of fines imposed, under the 40th Section of the Medical Act, at the Hales Owen Petty Sessions, in August and October last, on THOMAS HOLLAND and PETER NORMAN WEBSTER; and bills having been produced showing that the expenses of the prosecution had amounted to £23 2*s*., the Treasurers were directed to pay that sum to the prosecutors to defray their expenses.

Ordered—That a Memorial signed by five registered Medical Practitioners, residing in Oldbury, Worcestershire, relative to matters arising out of the prosecutions above mentioned, be referred to Mr. OUVRY for his opinion and advice.

Confirmed—W. SHARPEY,
Chairman.

(*No.* 36.)

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

32, Soho Square, London, W.

June 4th, 1869.

Present—

Dr. Sharpey in the Chair.

Dr. Bennett.
Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Cooper.
Dr. Acland.
Dr. Paget.
Dr. Storrar.
Dr. Parkes.
Dr. Quain.
Dr. Rumsey.

Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

1. *Read*—The Opinion of the Hon. G. DENMAN respecting the case of Dr. PATTISON; also his further Opinion on the same.—(Minutes, vol. vii., p. 159.)

Ordered—That the Registrar be directed to summon Dr. PATTISON to appear before the General Medical Council on Monday, July 5, at 3 P.M.

2. *Read*—The Opinion of Mr. OUVRY respecting the Memorial signed by five registered Practitioners residing at Oldbury, Worcestershire.—(Minutes, vol. vii., p. 160.)

Ordered—That the Registrar be instructed to inform the Memorialists that their Memorial had been fully considered by the Branch Council, and submitted to the legal adviser of the Council, who reports that it would be inexpedient to proceed further in the case.

3. The Treasurers were directed to contribute, towards defraying the expenses of the prosecution, the sum of £4 19*s.* 6*d.*, which had been received in payment of a penalty imposed on WILLIAM WHALLEY, upon conviction under the 40th Section of the Medical Act.

4. *Ordered*—That Dr. BERNARD KELLY, Lic. K. Q. Coll. Phys. Irel., 1868, be registered as M.D. Coll. Phys. Surg. New York, 1852.

5. Dr. STORRAR presented the following Report of the Committee appointed by the Branch Council for England on 25th November, 1868, to inspect the papers on General (Preliminary) Education (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 330):

REPORT.

Of the papers applied for by the Registrar, those relating to three only of the recognized Examinations have been received, viz.:

The Cambridge Local Examinations, Senior;
The College of Preceptors, First Class Certificate;
The Royal College of Surgeons of England, Preliminary Examination.

As regards the papers sent from the College of Preceptors, the Chairman, finding they were not in sets, and otherwise not such as were wanted, returned them through the Registrar; but no others have as yet been forwarded in their place.

The papers of the Cambridge Local Examinations, Senior, comprised—

English.	German.	
Latin.	Mathematics	Geometry.
Greek.		Algebra.
French.	Arithmetic.	

The Examination represents a high standard. The best answers are excellent, and even the worst afford proof of fair knowledge, acquired through systematic training. The composition and spelling of English are good.

The papers of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (Preliminary Examination) comprised—

Dictation.	German.
English Grammar and Composition.	Arithmetic.
English History.	Euclid.
Geography.	Algebra.
Latin.	Mechanics.
Greek.	Chemistry.
French.	Natural History.

The standard of this Examination is not a high one, but the questions are good, and would, if well answered, be an adequate test. The best answers are generally good; some of them excellent. The worst are, however, often bad—some so bad that it is not easy to see why they should have been held to be sufficient, the spelling being often bad, and the answers frequently such as to show an absence of all real knowledge of the subjects to which the questions relate.

JOHN STORRAR,

Chairman.

Resolved—That the Registrar be requested to procure thirty copies of the Examination Papers of the Preliminary Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also of the Examination Papers of the Oxford and the Cambridge Local Examinations, Senior, together with the Reports of the Examining Bodies on those Examinations; and that these several documents be laid before the General Medical Council, along with the Report of the Committee of this Branch Council.

(*No.* 53.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,

9th January, 1869.

Sederunt—

Dr. CHRISTISON, *Chairman.*

Dr. FLEMING. Dr. ALLEN THOMSON.

Dr. MACROBIN. Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar.*

---

1. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*—The following Communication from the Registrar of the General Medical Council, forwarded, by direction of the President, to the Registrar of the Scottish Branch Medical Council:

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION
AND REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
32, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.
14*th December*, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you herewith, by direction of the President, a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, appointing Dr. JOHN MACROBIN to be a Member of the General Medical Council for the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

I send you also, at the same time, a list showing all the appointments and reappointments of Members which have taken place since the last General Meeting of the Council.

I am, MY DEAR SIR,
Yours truly,
(Signed) FRAS. HAWKINS,
Registrar.

Dr. WM. ROBERTSON,
Registrar.

The following persons have been reappointed Members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom since the last Meeting of the General Council:

Dr. ACLAND to represent the University of Oxford for Five years, from 1st December, 1868.

Dr. PAGET to represent the University of Cambridge for Five years, from 1st December, 1868.

Dr. EMBLETON to represent the University of Durham for Five years, from 2nd November, 1868.

Dr. STORRAR to represent the University of London for One year, from 9th November, 1868.

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD to represent the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, for Five years, from 3rd November, 1868.

Dr. ANDREW WOOD to represent the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, for Two years, from 8th October, 1868.

Dr. A. SMITH to represent the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland for One year, from 19th October, 1868.

Dr. LEET to represent the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland for One year, from 1st August, 1868.

Dr. APJOHN to represent the University of Dublin for Five years, from 10th October, 1868.

Nominated by Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council.

Dr. PARKES,
Dr. QUAIN,
Dr. RUMSEY,
Dr. CHRISTISON,
Dr. STOKES,
} For Five years, from 17th November, 1868.

Dr. JOHN MACROBIN to represent the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen for Five years, from 19th October, 1868.

The other Members of the Council remain the same as at the time of the General Meeting, with the exception of the Representatives of the Queen's University in Ireland, who are not yet appointed or reappointed.

3. Dr. ANDREW WOOD was appointed, in room of Mr. SYME, to be one of the Treasurers of the Branch Council.

4. The Treasurers' Annual Accounts were submitted in draft, and it was ordered that they should include the payments due to the Branch Councillors for attending Meetings up to 5th January, 1869.

5. It was arranged that the Accounts should in future be audited by a professional Accountant, and Mr. T. G. DICKSON, C.A., was appointed Auditor for the current year.

6. It was *Ordered*—That the Accounts should be printed with the Auditor's Report, and circulated along with the Confidential Minutes.

7. A Petition from THOMAS M'MILLAN, a registered Medical Student in Glasgow, was read.

It was *Resolved*—That Mr. M'MILLAN's period of Medical study may be understood to have commenced on 23rd October, 1868, the date on which he passed the Preliminary Examination required by the Regulations of the General Medical Council.

8. A Petition from Mr. M. G. KELLY, a Graduate in Law and in Medicine of the University of Toronto, was read.

It was *Resolved*—That, as there is evidence that Mr. KELLY passed the Matriculation Examination at Toronto, the Branch Council have no objection to his being examined for a Medical or Surgical Licence in Scotland, without being again subjected to a Preliminary Examination in Arts.

9. *Read*—Letters from Dr. JOHN GAIRDNER and Dr. FLEMING relative to the period at which the Medical Council's Regulations regarding Student Registration should be held to take effect.

It was *Resolved*—That the note printed in red letters in the Forms of Application issued from the Registrar's office in London mentions "fifteen days before the 2nd of October, 1865," as the date when the obligation to be registered became imperative on Students; that this date is inconsistent with No. 11 of the Regulations, and with the intentions of the Medical Council elsewhere expressed, and that this Branch Council considers "fifteen days before the 2nd of October, 1866," as the date on which the present Regulations became imperative.

10. *Read*—Further Correspondence regarding the application of Mr. OSWALD BAKER, considered at last Meeting.

It was *Resolved*—That if Mr. BAKER can satisfactorily prove that he commenced his Medical studies more than fifteen days before the 2nd of October, 1866, the Branch Council have no objection to his being admitted to examination at the time proposed, always provided this be in conformity with the Regulations of the Board before which he desires to appear for examination.

11. Dr. FLEMING and Dr. ALLEN THOMSON were requested to prepare a Report on the subject of the Remit made by the General Medical Council to the Branch Councils on 4th July, 1868, on the Motion of Dr. FLEMING, *Seconded* by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.—(*See* Minutes, vol. vi., p. 259.)

Dr. FLEMING and Dr. ALLEN THOMSON were further requested to have their Report circulated among the Members of Branch Council, and to cause a Meeting of Branch Council to be convened as soon as possible, in order that it may be duly considered.

12. The Remit from the General Medical Council as to the expediency of adding the Elements of Logic to the subjects of Preliminary Examination was read, and its consideration was postponed.

Confirmed—R. CHRISTISON,
Chairman.

Account, Charge and Discharge, of Treasurers' Intromissions with the Funds of the Scottish Branch of General Medical Council, from 5th January, 1868, to 5th January, 1869.

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Branch Registrar, on 5th January, 1868	4	10	0
In Bank of Scotland on 5th January, 1868, at credit of Scottish Branch Council	426	13	0
In Consols, as formerly stated	1907	10	0
150 Registration Fees at £5	750	0	0
28 Additional Qualifications, registered at 5s.	7	0	0
Dividend, January, 1868, on £2000 Consols	29	5	0
Dividend, July, 1868, on ditto	29	5	0
Interest allowed by Bank of Scotland on Account of 1867	8	16	10
Sum of Charge	£3162	19	10

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Copy of Medical Directories, 1869	0	9	0
Postages and Receipt Stamps	4	5	6
Messengers, Telegrams, Railway Parcels, and Miscellaneous Petty Expenses	0	12	0
Clerk (Hewat), for writings in Registrar's Office	2	2	0
Printing (Constable)	7	16	0
Registrar's Salary and Office-rent, to 11th November, 1868	210	0	0
Remitted on account of General Medical Council, with Bank Commission	518	15	3
In Consols, as formerly stated	1907	10	0
In Bank, on 5th January, 1869, at credit of Branch Council	472	13	1
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Branch Councillors, to 5th January, 1869	38	17	0
Sum of Discharge	£3162	19	10

The undersigned having examined the above Account, finds it correctly stated and duly vouched.

(Signed) THOS. G. DICKSON, C.A., *Auditor.*

EDINBURGH, 14*th January*, 1869.

Statement of the Treasurers of Scottish Branch of General Medical Council, of Gross Receipts, from 5th January, 1868, to 5th January, 1869.

	£	s.	d.
150 Registration Fees at £5	750	0	0
28 Additional Qualifications at 5s.	7	0	0
Dividends (January and July, 1868) on £2000 Consols	58	10	0
Interest allowed by Bank of Scotland on Account of 1867	8	16	10
Gross Receipts of Scottish Branch Council	£824	6	10

R. CHRISTISON,
ANDREW WOOD, } *Treasurers.*

(*No.* 54.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,

7th May, 1869.

Sederunt—

Dr. FLEMING, *Chairman.*

Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD. Dr. ANDREW WOOD.

Dr. ALLEN THOMSON.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar.*

---

1. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. A special order was made for the Registration of ROBERT K. COLVILLE as "Surgeon in the Public Service." It was proved that Mr. COLVILLE had for several years before the passing of the Medical Act held a Parochial Medical appointment in Scotland.

3. *Read*—The following Letter from the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England:

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
LONDON, W.C.
16*th January*, 1869.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., forwarding me a copy of the confidential Minutes of the Scottish Branch of the General Medical Council, dated the 28th of November last, containing a copy of a letter to you, dated the 16th of November last, from the Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, and the Resolution of the Branch Council thereon, in which it is stated that the Council will be glad to receive any answer to the Dean's statement "which he" (*i.e.*, myself) "may think proper to make."

The Dean's remarks are as follows, in the printed copy of his letter sent by you to me, viz.:—"Many students have presented themselves for examination here who have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Secretary (Mr. TRIMMER) gives them a certificate of having passed, but he refuses to state the *optional subjects* on which they have been examined. I look upon the certificate, therefore, as representing only the compulsory subjects; and in so far as these are of sufficient extent, I recognize them as qualifying. I have no means of knowing what are the *optional subjects* in which these students have passed. Many have told me that they have passed in French, and when I asked for a certificate, they informed me that Mr. TRIMMER refused to certify. Such students were therefore compelled to pass another examination in French. Surely this state of matters should be remedied. Mr. TRIMMER should be *compelled* to certify in all cases the optional subjects in which a student has passed.—*P.S.* I wrote to Mr. TRIMMER on the subject some years ago, but he refused to alter his plan of procedure."

In reply to these remarks, I have, in compliance with the request of the Branch Council, to make the following observations, viz.:

1. That the only certificate which I am authorized to issue to Candidates who have passed the Preliminary Examinations at this College is in the enclosed form.

2. That the Regulations of the College preclude a Candidate from passing in one subject at one time, and in another subject at a subsequent period; inasmuch as if he be rejected, he is required again to be examined in all the subjects of the examination.

3. That the rule requiring a rejected Candidate to be re-examined in all the subjects has been in force since the commencement of the examinations in 1860, and is in accordance with a recent Recommendation of the General Medical Council.

My observations relate only to the Membership of the College.

I am, SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD TRIMMER,
Secretary.

WM. ROBERTSON, Esq., M.D.,
&c. &c.

Resolved—That the Branch Council consider Mr. TRIMMER'S letter a sufficient explanation of the practice followed at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in reference to Certificates of Preliminary Examination; and that a copy of Mr. TRIMMER'S letter be sent to the Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh.

4. *Read*—A Petition from E. A. Fox, setting forth that he had, in December, 1864, passed Educational Examinations recognized by the Privy Council, and equivalent to the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the Medical Council; that he had since that time become a registered Student; and that he was now desirous of appearing for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh before the expiry of four years from the date of his Registration.

It was agreed that the Registrar should inform Mr. Fox that the Branch Council have no objections to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh admitting him to early examination.

5. *Read*—A Petition from JUSTYN G. D. DOUGLAS, who had made an application to the Branch Council on November 28, 1868, and who had since become registered as a Medical Student, requesting that the Winter Session 1868–9 might be permitted to count as a part of his curriculum of four years' Medical study.

It was agreed, by a majority, that Mr. DOUGLAS's Medical studies might be understood to date from 1st November, 1868.

6. *Read*—A Petition from E. W. F. STIVEN, requesting the recognition of Medical studies commenced before Registration. The consideration of this petition was postponed, further information regarding it being required.

7. *Read*—A Petition from J. R. B. CORMACK, requesting a special order for the recognition of his Medical studies, as having commenced in November, 1868. The Branch Council declined to make a special order in this case.

8. The Report which Dr. FLEMING and Dr. THOMSON had been at last Meeting of Branch Council (*see* Minutes, vol. vii., p. 168) requested to prepare, was laid on the table.

Resolved—That this Report be printed and circulated, in proof, among Members of Branch Council; and that its consideration be postponed till next Meeting of Branch Council.

9. The consideration of the Remit from the General Medical Council, as to the expediency of making Logic a subject of Preliminary Examination, was again postponed.

Confirmed—J. G. FLEMING,
Chairman.

(*No.* 55.)

SCOTTISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

PHYSICIANS' HALL, EDINBURGH,

4th June, 1869.

Sederunt—

Dr. ANDREW WOOD, *Chairman.*

Dr. ALLEN THOMSON. Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD.

Dr. CHRISTISON. Dr. MACROBIN.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Registrar.*

---

1. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. *Read*—A Letter from Mr. ERNEST MILLS, whose Medical studies had commenced, by pupilage, before October, 1866, requesting that he might be allowed to appear for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. It was agreed that Mr. ERNEST MILLS may be admitted to examination, provided the Royal College of Surgeons are satisfied that their Regulations have been complied with.

3. *Read*—A Letter from HUGH SHARP, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., residing at Cullen, in Banffshire, together with various documents, requesting the Medical Council to investigate charges of alleged unprofessional conduct by another registered practitioner.

The Registrar was instructed to send Mr. SHARP'S letter, together with all the documents which accompanied it, to Dr. HAWKINS, in order that the opinion of the Medical Council's Solicitor may be taken as to the course which in such a case the Branch Council should, in conformity with the Medical Act, pursue.

4. The following Report on the Examination of Students in the subjects of Preliminary Education was agreed to.

REPORT.

The General Medical Council, on 4th July, 1868, made the following Remit to the Branch Councils:

> "That it be remitted to the Branch Councils to consider and report how far it would conduce to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examination of Students in Preliminary Education, if a Board was appointed by the General Medical Council, or by each Branch Council, to arrange and conduct, under their supervision, these Examinations; and that should the Branch Councils approve of such a system, they be requested to indicate any difficulties which may stand in the way, and the method by which they would propose to carry it out. The Reports to be transmitted to the Executive Committee at least one month before the next Meeting of the Council."

In bringing forward their Report on the preceding Remit, the Branch Council have to observe that the Medical Act does not authorise the Medical Council directly to establish an Examining Board, but that it is competent for the Council to recommend the formation of such a Board by the Licensing Bodies jointly.

In this view the Branch Council have adopted the following Report, as embodying the Recommendations which they are of opinion might be made on the subject:—

The importance which the General Medical Council attach to the Preliminary Education of Medical Students is evinced by the constant attention which the subject has received since the institution of the Council. Notwithstanding, however, the strenuous efforts which have been made to ascertain that Students about to enter on the study of Medicine possess an adequate knowledge of those subjects which the Medical Council have laid down as the minimum standard of General Education, there can be no doubt that the variety in the systems of examination recognized has failed to secure the desired result. In proof of this the Scottish Branch Council have only to refer to the Reports of the Committees on Preliminary Education, which will be found at p. 215 of vol. v., and p. 284 of vol. vi., of the Minutes of the Medical Council.

It appears to this Branch Council that many of the imperfections attending the Preliminary Examinations arise from differences, both as to the subjects of examination and the modes of conducting it, existing by the different recognised Boards. The Educational Bodies recognised by the Council are too numerous, and the certificates they grant are based upon standards, in some cases higher, in others lower, than are recommended by the Council. The analysis of Preliminary Examinations prepared by Dr. HAWKINS, which will be found at vol. iv., p. 75, of the Minutes, may be referred to in confirmation of this statement. It thus appears that equality in the standard of proficiency cannot be obtained with so great a variety of Boards, implying also so great a variety of Judges. Under the system in operation, it is impossible to secure that the nature of the questions set, even on

the same subject, at the various Boards, can be of similar value; or that the opinions of the Examiners, as to the merits of the answers, can so harmonize that an approach to an equal or balanced estimate of proficiency can be looked for. It is evident from the Reports on Preliminary Education already referred to, that none of the Boards, except those specially instituted by the Licensing Bodies, have made any attempts to adapt their Examinations to what the Council require from intending Medical Students. It has been proposed, as a means of ascertaining that the Recommendations of the Medical Council are carried out by the National Educational Boards, to institute a system for visiting and reporting on the Examinations conducted by them, similar to that which has been adopted for the Preliminary and Professional Examinations of the Licensing Bodies. When it is borne in mind, however, that these Boards hold a position quite independent of the Medical Council, there can be little doubt that many of them would decline to admit any extraneous supervision; but, in any case, the exercise of a supervision so extensive would involve serious difficulty and expense.

In these circumstances, the Scottish Branch Council suggest that the General Council should recommend to the Licensing Bodies a system over which direct control could be exercised, and which might from time to time be adapted to the proper standard of Preliminary Education. The Branch Council are of opinion that in Scotland there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of establishing a joint Board, such as is here proposed; and, if the Medical Council shall think that such a Board would constitute a more convenient and efficient means of conducting the Preliminary Examinations than at present exists, the Branch Council have to suggest that the Licensing Bodies in each division of the kingdom should be invited to express their opinion on the subject of the contemplated Recommendations.

(*No.* 66.)

IRISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION.

Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

Present—

Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart., in the Chair.

Dr. STOKES.
Dr. A. SMITH.
Dr. LEET.
Mr. HARGRAVE.
Dr. APJOHN.
Dr. STEELE, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were compared and signed.

The Requisition calling the present Meeting was signed by Dr. SMITH and Mr. HARGRAVE.

The Summary of the Accounts of this Branch Council for the half-year ended 5th July, 1868, and for the year ended 5th January, 1869, duly certified by the Auditors, having been submitted,

Resolved—That the Summaries of the Accounts now submitted be appended to the Minutes of the present Meeting.

Resolved—That Dr. SMITH and Dr. LEET be appointed to audit the Accounts for the current year.

The Statement of Accounts of the General and Branch Councils for the year ended 5th January, 1869, showing that the per-centage rate for which this Council is liable amounts to £410 15*s.* 7*d.*, having been submitted,

Resolved—That the per-centage rate for the year ended 5th January, 1869, amounting to £410 15*s.* 7*d.*, be remitted to the Treasurer of the General Council.

Resolved—That the sum of £100 be invested in Government 3 per Cent. Stock.

The Registrar submitted for Registration a list of twenty-two Students who had passed the Preliminary Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, which Examination did not embrace all the subjects required by the General Medical Council.

Resolved—That the application to be registered by the twenty-two Students now before the Council be complied with, inasmuch as the representative of the Royal College of Surgeons has stated to this Council that the College had adopted the Regulations of the Medical Council of the 3rd July, 1868, and that they are to be enforced from the 1st of April, 1869.

Read—The following Letter:

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE,
DUBLIN, *December 22nd*, 1868.

DEAR Dr. STEELE,

I am directed by the Senior Lecturer to forward to you, as Medical Registrar, lists of Students in Arts matriculated in Medicine during the four years ended 25th November, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868.

Lists similar to these were forwarded for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, but were not sent since 25th November, 1864, as they ceased to be asked for by the Medical Council.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed) SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Medical Registrar.

Dr. W. E. STEELE,
Branch Medical Registrar.

Resolved—That the Students in Arts of the School of Physic in Ireland, according to the official list, dated 23rd December, 1868, be registered as Medical Students as on that day.

Resolved—That the Registrar be requested to acknowledge the receipt of "The list of sixty students in Arts matriculated in Medicine during the year ending 25th November, 1868," and to request to be informed whether that list contains the names of all the Students attending Medical Classes in the School of Physic in Ireland, and if not, whether Students not included in the list are required to produce Certificates of having passed their Preliminary Examination recommended by the General Medical Council before commencing their studies.

The Registrar submitted a list, dated 4th January, 1869, of Students who had commenced the study of Medicine in the Queen's College, Galway, in the Session 1868-9, and who had passed the Matriculation Examination.

Resolved—That the Students named in the list be registered, their Registration to bear the same date as the list; and that similar information be requested from the Registrar, Queen's College, Galway, as asked for from Trinity College, Dublin, by the previous Resolution.

Read—The following Letter:

TRINITY COLLEGE,
April 11, 1868.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I have laid your communication, with the accompanying letter of Dr. SIMON on the part of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, before the Board, and that I am directed to say, that they have consulted the Medical Professors, who recommend that, in order to meet the requirements of the Privy Council, Students should obtain practical instruction in Vaccination, by attendance on the Cowpock Hospital.

I remain, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN TOLEKEN,
Registrar, T. C. D.

E. STEELE, Esq., M.D.,
Secretary to Branch Medical Council.

Resolved—That this Branch Council do meet specially on Friday next, at Four o'clock, to consider the business undisposed of at this Meeting.

Confirmed—CHARLES H. LEET,
Chairman.

March 12, 1869.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),

For the Half-year ending 5th July, 1868.

CHARGE.						DISCHARGE.					
1868.		£	s.	d.		1868.		£	s.	d.	
Jan. 4.	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Account	460	3	8		April 17.	By Amount paid proportion of Expenses of General Council for the Year ending 4th January, 1868	611	2	2	
April 8.	„ Amount of Half-year's Dividend on £2132 5s. 0d. Government New 3 per cent. Stock, less Income Tax, 16s.	31	3	8		May 10.	„ Half-year's Rent of Office, to date	12	10	0	
July 5.	„ Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz.:					„ 24.	„ Salary of Registrar (half year)	100	0	0	
	73 Registrations at £5	£365	0	0		July 5.	„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, to date	1	13	4	
	3 „ £2	6	0	0		„	„ Stationery, to date	1	13	0	
	23 „ 5s.	5	15	0		„	„ Printing, to date	2	8	0	
		376	15	0		„	„ Scrivenery Account ("Vaccination Report"), Incidentals	0	5	0	
						„	„ Balance in Bank on July 5, 1868 £110 18 1				
						„	„ Cash in hands of Registrar 27 12 9				
								138	10	10	
	Total	£868	2	4			Total	£868	2	4	

We have examined the Accounts of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth day of July, 1868, amounts to One Hundred and Thirty Eight Pounds Ten Shillings and Ten Pence.

Dated this Thirteenth day of July, 1868.

(Signed) AQUILLA SMITH, CHARLES HENRY LEET, } *Auditors.*

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT OF BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND),

For the Year ending 5th January, 1869.

CHARGE.

1868.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 4.	To Balance in favour of the Council at foot of last Account	460	3	8
April 8.	„ Amount of One Year's Dividend on £2132 5*s.* 8*d.* Government New 3 per cent. Stock, less £1 12*s.* Income Tax	62	7	4
1869.				
Jan. 5.	„ Amount of Registration Fees, to date, viz.:			
	164 Registrations at £5 . £820 0 0			
	3 „ £2 . 6 0 0			
	47 „ 5*s.* . 11 15 0			
		837	15	0
	Total .	£1360	6	0

DISCHARGE.

1868.		£	s.	d.
Apr. 17.	By Amount paid proportion of Expenses of General Council for the Year ending 4th January, 1868	611	2	2
„	„ Councillors' Fees for Meetings of Dec. 2nd, 1867, and March 27th, 1868	21	0	0
May 24.	„ Salary of Registrar (one year)	200	0	0
Nov. 10.	„ One Year's Rent of Office	25	0	0
Oct. 30.	„ Postage and Receipt Stamps, to date	3	3	4
Dec. 31.	„ Printing, to date	4	9	3
„	„ Stationery, to date	4	8	6
„	„ Office Incidental Expenses	1	11	0
1869.				
Jan. 5.	„ Balance in Bank on Jan. 5, 1869 . £489 4 9			
„	„ Cash in hands of Registrar 0 7 0			
		489	11	9
	Total .	£1360	6	0

We have examined the Accounts of the Branch Medical Council for Ireland, and carefully checked the Vouchers, and hereby certify the above to be a correct Statement of the same; and that the Balance to the credit of the Council on the Fifth day of January, 1869, amounts to Four Hundred and Eighty Nine Pounds Eleven Shillings and Nine Pence.

Dated this Ninth day of January, 1869.

(Signed) AQUILLA SMITH, CHARLES HENRY LEET, } *Auditors.*

(*No.* 67.)

IRISH BRANCH

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION & REGISTRATION

Friday, March 12, 1869.

Present—

Dr. LEET, in the Chair.

Dr. STOKES. Dr. A. SMITH.

Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart. Mr. HARGRAVE.

Dr. STEELE, *Registrar.*

The Minutes of the last Meeting were compared and signed.

Read—The following reference from the General Medical Council, dated 4th July, 1868:

"That the Branch Councils be requested to make arrangements for visiting and reporting on such Preliminary Examinations as have not already been visited, and regarding which it may appear to them desirable to procure information. That the Reports made on these Examinations be transmitted in the usual manner to the Executive Committee for the consideration of the General Council at their next session."

Resolved—That the General Council be informed that the Preliminary Examinations held in Ireland, which have been already reported on, are those of the Royal College of Surgeons, the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and the Apothecaries' Hall. That the Entrance Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, is not a Preliminary Examination in the sense of the term as employed by the General Medical Council; it is for all Students, whether they intend to study Medicine or not: it has not, for obvious reasons, been visited by this Branch Council. There is no Matriculation Examination for Students in Medicine who are Students in Arts in Trinity College. That the same observations apply equally to the Matriculation Examinations held in the Queen's Colleges, which Examinations could not be visited without a great sacrifice of time, involving journeys to Belfast, Cork, and Galway.

Read—The following reference from the General Medical Council, dated 5th July:

> "That it be remitted to the Branch Councils to consider and report how far it would conduce to a more efficient and satisfactory system of conducting the Examinations of Students in Preliminary Education, if Boards were appointed by the General Medical Council, or by the Branch Councils respectively, to arrange and conduct, under their supervision, these Examinations; that, should the Branch Councils approve of such a system, they be requested to state the method by which they would propose to carry it out, or any difficulties which may stand in the way of doing so; and that these Reports be transmitted to the Executive Committee at least one month before the next session of the Council."

Resolved—That this Branch Council is of opinion that it might be very desirable, if the legal rights and privileges of the several Licensing Bodies permitted it, were the Preliminary Examinations conducted by an Examining Board for each division of the United Kingdom.

Read—The following reference from the General Medical Council, of the 4th July, 1868:

> "That the Branch Councils be instructed to consider and report how far it will be desirable to add some knowledge of the elements of Logic to the Preliminary Examination of the Medical Student, and, if considered desirable, how it could be best carried out."

Resolved—That this Branch Council does not consider it expedient to enter upon the consideration of the subject of this reference at present.

STANDING ORDERS & REGULATIONS

OF

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
I.	Meetings of the General Council	188
II.	Forms to be observed on the Introduction of New Members of the Council	189
III.	Order of Business	*ib.*
IV.	Minutes of the Councils	191
V.	Committees	192
VI.	Executive Committee	*ib.*
VII.	Registration	194
VIII.	Removal of a Name from the Register	197
IX.	Fees for Registration	199
X.	Fees for attending Councils	*ib.*
XI.	Treasurers	201
XII.	Registrar	*ib.*
XIII.	Penalties	202
XIV.	Appointment of Members of the Council	*ib.*
XV.	Corporate Seal	203

I.

MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

1. That the President, or any eight Members of the General Council, may summon a Meeting of the General Council at any time, by letter addressed to each Member.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 21.)

2. That previously to any Session or Special Meeting of the General Council, the Registrar prepare a Programme of Business, and furnish two copies to each Member of the Council, not less than three days before the day of Meeting.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 4.)

II.

FORMS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. That the President, on receiving intimation of the resignation or death of any Member of the General Medical Council, cause notice of the same to be sent to the Registrar of each of the Branch Councils.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 154.)

2. That the President, on receiving from any of the Bodies entitled to send representatives to the Medical Council, or in the case of Members nominated by the Crown, an official notice of the election or nomination of a new Member or of new Members, announce the same to the Registrar of each Branch Council.—(*Ibid.*)

3. That the Registrar summon the person so elected or nominated to the first Meeting of the Branch Council to be held after such announcement; and that before the new Member presents himself at such Meeting, the President's notification of his election or nomination be read, and that he be then introduced to the Meeting by some Member of the Branch Council.—(*Ibid.*)

4. That the same forms be observed in the case of Members who have or have not taken their seat in the Branch Council, when they take their seat for the first time in the General Council.—(*Ibid.*)

III.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. That the Council meet each day at 2 o'clock p.m., and do not sit after 6 p.m.—(Minutes, vol i., p. 30.)

2. That the hour of Meeting of the Council shall be 1 p.m., and of adjournment 4 p.m., when the Meetings shall take place on Saturdays.—(Minutes, vol. iv., p. 8.)

3. That the roll be called on the President's taking the Chair, and that any Member not present before the Minutes of the previous day are confirmed, be deemed absent.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 8.)

4. That no Member, after taking his place, leave the Meeting without the permission of the Chairman.—(*Ibid.*)

5. That during the Sessions of the Council, a Programme of subjects to be brought forward, and of notices of Motions given by Members, be prepared, printed and distributed by the Registrar from day to day, as may be required, and that a Committee be annually appointed to aid the Registrar in this matter.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 5.)

6. That any Motion or Motions lying over from the previous day take precedence of new matter, except by special permission of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 43.)

7. That no Motion or Amendment be withdrawn after having been put from the Chair, except by leave of the Meeting.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 5.)

8. That the Seconder of a Motion may, if he pleases, reserve his speech.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 17.)

9. That if an Amendment be proposed on a Motion, the Amendment be disposed of before any other Amendment shall be moved.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 18.)

10. That such Amendment be first put to the vote; that if it be negatived, a second Amendment may be moved, and shall be disposed of in the same way as the first Amendment; and so on until no further Amendment shall be proposed.—(*Ibid.*)

11. That should every Amendment be negatived, the original Motion be then put to the vote.—(*Ibid.*)

12. That if any Amendment be carried, it be then put as a substantive Motion, and treated, as to further Amendments, and the right of speaking on it, in all respects as an original Motion.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 18.)

13. That all Amendments be so framed that they may be read as independent Motions.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 5.)

14. That in all cases where a division has taken place, any Member of the Council may require that the Names or Numbers of the Majority and Minority, and of those declining to vote, be entered on the Minutes.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 78.)

IV.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCILS.

1. That the proceedings of the Meetings of the General Council be recorded by the Registrar in writing, in a book to be kept for that purpose.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 67.)

2. That the Minutes of each Meeting (marked "*Confidential*" until confirmed) be printed in 8vo., and sent to each Member from day to day.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 3.)

3. That the Minutes of each Meeting contain such Motions and Amendments as have been proposed and adopted, or negatived, with the names of the Proposer and Seconder, and without any comment or observation of Members annexed.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 6.)

4. That the Minutes of the Meetings of the Branch Councils, and of the Executive Committee, be printed uniformly with those of the General Council, and that copies of them (marked "*Confidential*") be sent to every Member of the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 22.)

5. That after the close of any Session or Special Meeting of the Councils, two copies of the confirmed Minutes be sent to each Member.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 23.)

V.

COMMITTEES.

1. That the President be *ex officio* a Member of all Committees. —(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 7.)

2. That no Report from any Committee of the Council shall appear in the Minutes until it has first been printed in the "Programme of Business."—(Minutes, vol. iv., p. 299.)

VI.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. That the Executive Committee make up the Annual Accounts, and compute the per-centage chargeable against each Branch Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 71.)

2. That the Executive Committee keep regular written Minutes of their proceedings, and that these Minutes be printed, and circulated among the Members of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 72.)

3. That the 5th of January in each year be the day on or before which the Treasurers of Branch Councils shall make their Returns to the General Council; and that as soon thereafter as may be, the computation of the per-centage and amount of contributions of the Branch Councils be made, under Section XIII. of the Medical Act (lines 11 to 14 inclusive); and also that the Accounts of the General and Branch Councils be examined by the Executive Committee previously to their being laid before Parliament in the month of March, under Section XLIV. of the Act.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 17.)

4. That in striking the annual per-centage rate, in accordance with Section XIII. of the Act, the words "all moneys received" be understood to mean all moneys received by the respective Branch Councils, from whatever sources derived.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 151.)

5. That in the event of a vacancy, or vacancies, occurring during the recess, in the Executive Committee, they be empowered to fill up such vacancy or vacancies.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 156.)

6. That the publication of the Register be superintended by the Executive Committee.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 21.)

7. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to print annually, in the Register, a statement of the distribution of the copies of the Register, as approved by the Government.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 204.)

8. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to remove from the Register the name of any person who shall have been convicted in England or Ireland of any felony or misdemeanour, or in Scotland of any crime or offence.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 129.)

9. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to remove from the Register the qualification of any person who has been deprived of his Diploma or Licence by any of the Bodies in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 79.)

10. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to remove from the Register the name of any person who has been expelled, or deprived of his Diploma or Licence, by any of the Bodies in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, provided the said person has not registered any other qualification.—(*Ibid.*)

11. That should the Council remove the name of a person from the Register, under Section XXVIII. or XXIX. of the Medical Act, due intimation of the same be made to all the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Act.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 80.)

12. That the Members of the Executive Committee be elected by Ballot, by means of Marked Lists.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 19.)

13. That the Executive Committee consist of six Members exclusive of the President, instead of four, as at present. That of

the six Members to be elected, four be chosen from the English, one from the Scottish, and one from the Irish Branch Council.—(Minutes, vol. iv., p. 302.)

14. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee, in case of the death or incapacity from illness of the Registrar, when the General Council is not in session, to appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of Registrar.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 307.)

15. That the Executive Committee should consider and prepare Reports upon any subjects that may suggest themselves to them as requiring the attention of the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 179.)

16. That such Reports should be printed and circulated among the Members of the General Council, at least one fortnight before its meeting.—(*Ibid.*)

17. That the Branch Councils be requested to transmit to the Executive Committee the Reports of the Visitations of Examinations, at least a month before the meeting of the General Council, in order that they may be printed, and circulated confidentially among the Members of Council.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 180.)

18. That the Executive Committee meet before the annual Meeting of the General Council, in order to prepare and arrange the business for the consideration of the Council.—(*Ibid.*)

19. That the Executive Committee be authorized to apply to the Licensing Bodies for such information as may be necessary for the due execution by the Committee of such business as may be delegated to them.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 256.)

VII.

REGISTRATION.

1. That the Register be made out in strict conformity with Schedule (D) to the Medical Act, setting forth the name in the

first column, the residence in the second, and the qualification in the third.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 19.)

2. That the words "or any qualification" in Section XXX., line 2, be held to mean any of the "qualifications" mentioned in Schedule (A), and none other.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 21.)

3. That a Foreign Degree, conferred without examination at the seat of the University or College granting such Degree, does not furnish sufficient reason for Registration."—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 34.)

4. That in every instance in which application shall have been made to register a Foreign or Colonial Degree, the Registrar of the General Council inquire, by letter addressed to the University or College which is represented to have conferred it, whether the name of the person making the application is really on its list; and if the degree or diploma has been conferred after examination by, and at the seat of, the University or College, and the date thereof. Also, that the Registrar, when communicating with Foreign or Colonial Universities and Colleges, shall endeavour to ascertain, in the case of each University or College, what examinations and conditions have been held by it to be indispensable for the admission of persons to Degrees or Diplomas in Medicine; and how far such examinations or conditions have been at any time, or under any circumstances, dispensed with or modified, in favour of persons who have not studied in the University or College in question.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 25.)

5. That the General Registrar forward to each Branch Registrar the Returns received from the Foreign and Colonial Universities and Colleges, in answer to the circulars regarding applicants residing in his district; and that the Branch Registrars, under direction of the Branch Councils, enter on the Register the names of those Foreign and Colonial Graduates who appear from the Returns to have taken their Degrees after regular examination.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 26.)

6. That the Branch Councils of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively be empowered, under the Act (Section VI.), to direct the Registration, under the Act (Section XLVI.), of any persons who have held appointments as Surgeons or Assistant-Surgeons in the Army, Navy, or Militia, or in the service of the East India Company, or who were acting as Surgeons in the Public Service, or in the service of any Charitable Institution, on or before the 1st of October, 1858, after the production of evidence, satisfactory to the Branch Council to which such applications may be made, that there is sufficient ground for directing such registration to be made.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 26.)

7. That when any person entitled to be registered under the Medical Act applies to the Registrar of any of the Branch Councils for that purpose, such Registrar forthwith enter in a Local Register, in the form set forth in Schedule (D) to the Act, or to the like effect, to be kept by him for that purpose, the name and place of residence, and the qualification, or several qualifications, in respect of which the person is so entitled, and affix to such entry in the Register the date at which it was made.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 63.)

8. That the Registrar of each Branch Council, within two clear days (Sundays excepted) after he has received notice of any alteration in the addresses or qualifications, or legal evidence of the death, of any person registered under the Act, cause corresponding alterations to be made in the Register, and the name of such deceased person to be erased from the Register.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 64.)

9. That the Registrars of the Branch Councils for Scotland and Ireland keep an alphabetical list of persons registered; and, after entering a name in the Local Register, enter it forthwith also in its own place in the alphabetical list.—(*Ibid.*)

10. That, as provided by the Act (Section XXV.), the Registrar for Scotland or Ireland send, with all convenient speed, to the

Registrar of the General Council, a copy, certified under his hand, of all the changes so made in the Local Register.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 64.)

11. That the General Registrar forthwith cause such changes in the Branch Registers to be made in the General Register.—(*Ibid.*)

12. That the General Registrar also keep, as directed by the Act (Section XXVII.), the General Register in alphabetical order; and on receiving any additional name, forthwith enter it in such General Register.—(*Ibid.*)

13. That each page of these Registers be verified by the signature of the Registrar.—(*Ibid.*)

14. That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, printed lists of new entries in the Local Registers be henceforth issued not oftener than once a quarter.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 123.)

15. That the quarterly Local Lists, authenticated by the Registrars of the Branch Councils, be transmitted in manuscript to the Registrar of the General Council, who shall cause the same to be printed in London, in the type and form used for the General Register, and copies to be sent to the Members of the Council.—(*Ibid.*)

VIII.

REMOVAL OF A NAME FROM THE REGISTER.

1. That any application for the removal of a name from the Register be investigated, in the first instance, by the Branch Council of that part of the Kingdom in which the person whose name is proposed to be removed may reside.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 54.)

2. That in the event of such an application being made to the Registrar of the General Council, the Registrar of the General Council refer the question to the Branch Council by whom it should, under the preceding Regulation, be primarily investigated.—(*Ibid.*)

3. That the Branch Council, having investigated the case, and having collected the evidence, send a statement of the case, and the evidence in support of it, to the Registrar of the General Council, one calendar month before the probable time of the meeting of the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 54.)

4. That the Registrar of the General Council, under the direction of the President, consult the Solicitors of the General Council, and, if necessary, take Counsel's opinion on the case; and, if so directed, summon the person against whom the proceedings have been instituted to attend the General Council.—(*Ibid.*)

5. That if the Solicitors or Counsel shall advise that the application is not tenable, or that the evidence is insufficient, the application be referred back to the Branch Council with whom the proceedings originated.—(*Ibid.*)

6. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to remove from the Register the name of any person who shall have been convicted in England or Ireland of any felony or misdemeanour, or in Scotland of any crime or offence.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 129.)

7. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to remove from the Register the qualification of any person who has been deprived of his Diploma or Licence by any of the Bodies in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act.—(Minutes, vol. iii., p. 79.)

8. That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to remove from the Register the name of any person who has been expelled, or deprived of his Diploma or Licence, by any of the Bodies in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, provided the said person has not registered any other qualification.—(*Ibid.*)

9. That, should the Council remove the name of any person from the Register under Section XXVIII. or XXIX. of the Medical Act, due intimation of the same be made to all the Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Act.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 54; and vol. iii., p. 80.)

10. That the Registrar be directed to send annually, within one month after the meeting of the Council, to the various Bodies in Schedule (A), the names of those who, during the Meeting of the Council, have been struck off the Register by order of the Council, and to request the attention of each Body to Regulation 11, Chapter VIII., of the Standing Orders.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 239.)

11. That the Council recommend that any person whose name has been once removed from the Register shall not be admitted to examination for any new qualification, without the consent of the General Medical Council.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 240.)

IX.

FEES FOR REGISTRATION.

1. That the following be the scale of fees payable for Registration, viz.:

2. For all persons qualified before the 1st of January, 1859, Two Pounds.

3. For all persons qualified after the 1st of January, 1859, Five Pounds.

4. For persons in practice before 1815, Two Pounds.

5. For the insertion of additional qualifications, Five Shillings.

(Minutes, vol. i., p. 7.)

X.

FEES FOR ATTENDING COUNCILS.

1. That the scale of fees adopted on the 3rd of August, 1859, for attendance on the General Council, the Executive Committee, and the Branch Councils, and also for travelling and hotel expenses, which was approved of by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, be adhered to, until altered by the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 151.)

2. That the rate of payment for attendance on the General Council be the same for all Members of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 29.)

3. That the fees for attendance on the General Council be Five Guineas per day to each Member attending.—(*Ibid.*)

4. That Members of the General Council residing at more than two hundred miles from London, shall receive Five Guineas per day for the day of their coming and for the day of their return. —(*Ibid.*)

5. That the travelling expenses be on the scale formerly approved of by the General Council, and that a Guinea a day be allowed to non-resident Members for hotel expenses.—(*Ibid.*)

6. That the fees for attendance at the Meetings of the Executive Committee and Branch Councils be Two Guineas to each Member attending, his travelling expenses being also paid.—(*Ibid.*)

SCALE OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Scotland	9	9	0
Ireland	8	8	0
Newcastle	6	6	0
Cheltenham	4	4	0
Southampton	2	2	0
Cambridge	2	2	0
Oxford	2	2	0

(*Ibid.*)

7. That the non-resident Members of the General Medical Council be paid hotel expenses for every Sunday while in London on the business of the Council.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 151.)

8. That the Visitors of Examinations shall in future receive payment for their services, at the same rate as for attending a Meeting of the Branch Council, in addition to travelling expenses.—(Minutes, vol. v., p. 235.)

XI.

TREASURERS.

1. That two Members of the Council, resident in London, be Treasurers, and that all cheques on the Bank be signed by one of the Treasurers, and, in addition, by the Registrar.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 15.)

XII.

REGISTRAR.

1. That the salary of the Registrar be fixed at £500 per annum. —(Minutes, vol. i., p. 14.)

2. That £200 of the General Registrar's salary of £500 be charged against the funds of the Branch Council for England.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 251.)

3. That the Registrar be not Treasurer.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 10.)

4. That the Registrar do not retain in his hands more than £100, but lodge all moneys, as they accumulate, in the Bank of England, to the credit of "The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom."—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 15.)

5. That in all cases where Returns are required by the Council from the Bodies in Schedule (A) to the Act, the Registrar of the Council be directed to give notice to the several Bodies at least one month before such Returns have to be rendered.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 105.)

6. That Returns from the Licensing Bodies in Schedule (A) be made annually on the 1st of January, and in the subjoined form (*see* Minutes, vol. ii., p. 127), to the General Medical Council, stating the number and names of the Candidates who have passed their first as well as their second Examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the first and second Examinations respectively; and that the Registrar forward a sufficient number of Forms, with a notice of their being returned in due time.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 127.)

XIII.

PENALTIES.

1. That the Treasurer of the General Council may contribute, under the direction of the Branch Councils, any portion, or the whole, of any money penalty, which may accrue to the Council from a successful prosecution under this Act, towards defraying the expenses of such prosecution.—(Minutes, vol. i., p. 53.)

XIV.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. That a book be kept, containing the names of the Members of the Council, the Bodies they represent, the date of appointment of each Member, the term for which he was appointed, and the date of the death or retirement of each Member; and that such book be regularly kept up, so as at once to show the period at which each of the Bodies having power to appoint should proceed to a new appointment, also the same particulars with regard to Members appointed by the Crown.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 245.)

2. That a Form for appointing Members be prepared, and sent by the Registrar to the Secretary of State, and to each Body having power to appoint, two months before the expiration of the term of the existing appointment, so that the new appointment may be made to take effect from the day on which the old appointment shall expire.

FORM OF SUCH APPOINTMENT.

We, the
in pursuance of the power given to us by the Medical Act, do hereby appoint
to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the term of
year from the day of 186

(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 245.)

XV.

CORPORATE SEAL.

1. That the Corporate Seal be kept in a box having two different locks. That the key of one lock be in the custody of the President, and that of the other in the custody of the Registrar.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 242.)

2. That the Seal be affixed only by order of the General Council, or, when the General Council is not sitting, by order of the Executive Committee of the General Council; its use by such Committee being limited to such acts as may be necessary to effectuate the powers delegated to it by the General Council.—(Minutes, vol. ii., p. 243.)

3. That any order for affixing the Seal state the object of its use, and be entered on the Minutes of the General Council, or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.—(*Ibid.*)

INDEX.

PAGE

ACCOUNTS—
„ Recommendations respecting the Expenses of the Councils in Printing 10–12, 143, 144, 149–151, 155, 156
„ Balance Sheets 76, 146, 170, 183, 184
„ Consideration of 143, 144, 146
„ Scottish 167, 170
„ Irish 179, 180, 183
ACLAND, Dr., Member of Executive Committee 75, 141
ARMY, INDIAN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—
„ Returns of Examinations from 32–34
„ Thanks to 62
ARMY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—
„ Returns of Examinations from 29, 30
„ Thanks to 62

BAKER, OSWALD, to be examined conditionally 168
BENNETT, Dr., Member of Executive Committee 75
BERNARD, GEORGE PETERSON, reinstated on Register . . . 46
BURROWS, Dr.—
„ Resigns his office as President 72
„ Vote of thanks to . . . . . *ib.*
BUSINESS COMMITTEE 5

CANADIAN DEGREES—
„ Letter from Dr. Bulmer (*see* "Medical Acts Amendment") . 50
CHANNEL ISLANDS—
„ Registration in 50, 114
COLVILLE, ROBERT K., registered as "Surgeon in the Public Service" 172
COMMUNICATION from Practitioners in Lanarkshire respecting the misconduct of a registered Practitioner 53, 54
COMMUNICATIONS from Dr. John Harley, Mr. Courtauld, Dr. Macloughlin, and Dr. Edwards Crisp referred to a Committee . 68
„ Report on 117

PAGE

CORMACK, J. R. B., his Petition refused 174
COURTAULD, Mr. 68, 117
CRISP, Dr. EDWARDS . . . . . *ib.*

DEPUTATION (*see* "Medical Acts Amendment") 10, 59
DOUGLAS, JUSTYN G. D., his studies allowed 174
DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF—
„ Letters from Medical Registrar of 24, 26, 37, 180

EDUCATION, MEDICAL, Report of Committee on 78–95
„ Committee of five members 95
EDUCATION, GENERAL—
„ Executive Committee to watch over any Bill introduced into Parliament with respect to 147
EDUCATION, SECONDARY, IN SCHOOLS—
„ Petition to both Houses of Parliament thereon . . 19, 20, 146
EXAMINATIONS, PRELIMINARY—
„ Report of Committee appointed by the Branch Council for England to inspect papers on (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 330) . 37, 38, 163–164
„ List of Examining Bodies recognized by the Medical Council . 13–15
„ Consideration of the List 151–153, 156
„ Reports from Branch Councils respecting Special Examining Boards . . . 15–18, 168, 169, 174, 176–178, 186, 187
„ Committee to consider the Reports 19
„ Report 95–97
„ No. 4 of the Recommendations of the Council respecting Preliminary Examination, to be referred to the Medical Corporations 98
„ Report from Branch Council for England as to the introduction of Logic as a necessary subject of Examination . 18
„ „ „ Scottish Branch Council on 169, 174
„ „ „ Irish Branch Council on 187
„ Answers to the Letters forwarded by the Registrar (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 299, 300) to some Licensing Bodies in Ireland:—
„ „ From King & Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland . 22, 25
„ „ „ University, Dublin 24, 25
„ „ „ Queen's University, Ireland 25
„ Local Examinations of the Edinburgh University to be submitted to the Committee on Preliminary Examinations . 39, 101, 122

[EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

PAGE

EXAMINATIONS, PRELIMINARY—*continued.*
„ Application from the Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand, for the recognition of the Arts Examination of Christ's College, referred to ditto 47, 101, 122

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
„ Balloted for 75
„ Powers and Duties continued 137
„ To endeavour to obtain Apartments from Government . . *ib.*

FAULKNER, E. E. R., to be registered as a Medical Student . . 159

FINANCE—
„ Committee 5
„ Report 75
„ „ adopted 77
„ Executive and Finance Committee to consider the best means of lessening the Expenditure of the Council . . . *ib.*

FLEMING, Dr., Letter respecting the date of first Registration of Students 168, 174

FLETCHER, Dr. BELL—
„ Deputation to present a Memorial 10, 59
„ Memorial (*see* "Medical Acts Amendment") 60, 61

FOREIGN DIPLOMAS (*see* "Registration of") 114, 115

FOX, E. A., to be examined 173

GAIRDNER, JOHN, Letter respecting the date of first Registration of Students 168

GALWAY, QUEEN'S COLLEGE—
„ Registration of Students 181

GARIOCH AND NORTHERN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—
„ Communication from (*see* "Medical Council") . . . 8, 9, 22

GRATUITY to Officials of College of Physicians 138

HARLEY, Dr. JOHN 68, 117

HAWKINS, Mr., Member of Executive Committee 75

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Penalty imposed on 160

JAMES, Dr. PROSSER, Communication from (*see* "Medical Council"). 9, 22

PAGE

KELLY, BERNARD, Registered 162

KELLY, M. G., his Examination in Arts accepted 168

LA'MERT, LIMA ABRAHAM 46, 49, 50, 57, 121

LEIBBRANDT, JOHN SEBASTIAN, to be registered as a Medical Student 159

LOGIC, Reports of Branch Councils respecting Examination in, 18, 169, 174, 187

LOTHIANS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (*see* "Medical Council") . . 28, 29

LUNACY CERTIFICATES—

„ Letter from Dr. Philip W. Maclagan, respecting . . . 51–53

„ Communication to be made to Home Secretary, in reference to 53

„ The President to communicate with English and Scottish Lunacy Commissioners . . . . . *ib.*

MACLOUGHLIN, Dr. 68, 117

MACROBIN, Dr. JOHN—

„ Appointed Member of General Council by Her Majesty in Council 4, 5, 166

„ Added to the Committee on Preliminary Education . . . 39

MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT—

„ Communication from the Lord President of the Privy Council 6–8, 57

„ Deputation on 10, 59

„ „ their Memorial 59–61

„ Committee to consider the question of 22

„ Report of Committee 101–110

„ „ Appendix to 110–114

„ „ to be forwarded to the Lord President of the Privy Council 116

„ Letter from the Parliamentary Committee of the British Medical Association 49

„ Letter from Dr. Bulmer respecting Registration of Canadian Degrees 50

„ Letter from Dr. Foster respecting Registration in the Channel Islands 50, 114

„ Registration of Foreign Diplomas 114, 115

„ „ to be refused to any one who has not been sufficiently examined both in Medicine and Surgery . . 115

„ Provision to be made for a Public Prosecutor . . . 116

„ The President and Executive Committee to confer with Government 117, 149

„ Deputation to the Lord President 149, 155

„ Memorial from the Medico-Ethical Association of Manchester . 136

PAGE

MEDICAL COUNCIL, Representation of the Profession in the—
„ Communication from the Garioch and Northern Medical Association 8, 9, 22
„ Communication from Dr. Prosser James 9, 22
„ Petition of the Lothians Medical Association 28, 29
„ Question concerning, in House of Commons 57
„ The Council are of opinion, that for the purposes of the existing Act, the present Council is essentially well constituted . 115
„ If the Legislature invest the Council with extended powers, the Profession to have more direct influence in appointment of Members of Council 116
„ Reappointment of Members 166, 167
MEDICAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—
„ Communications from, received and referred to the Committee on Education 46
M'GILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY—
„ Application for the Medical Council to recognize the Degrees of 49
MILLS, ERNEST, to be examined 176
MINUTES OF COUNCILS—
„ Regulations to save expense in printing them, 10–12, 149–151, 155, 156
„ Seventh Volume to be published 137
„ to be kept in type during the session, then to be printed off for the Volume 12
M'MILLAN, THOMAS, his Medical studies allowed 167
MOORE, THOMAS, to be registered as a Medical Student . . . 159

NAVY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—
„ Returns of Examinations from 31, 32
„ Thanks to 62

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Memorial 136
OLDBURY, Memorial from 160, 162

PAGET, Dr.—
„ Elected President 73
„ Vote of thanks to 138
PATTISON, JOHN, erased from Register. 41–45, 159, 162
PETITION to Parliament respecting Education in Schools . . 19, 20, 146
PHARMACOPŒIA—
„ Copy of the *Pharmacopœia Danica* presented to the Council . 50

[PHARMACOPŒIA—*continued.*

PAGE

PHARMACOPŒIA—*continued.*

„ Thanks for 51

„ Report of the Pharmacopœia Committee 135

„ Committee reappointed 136

„ Re-issue of 149

PHARMACY ACT, Case and Opinion of Counsel relative to . . 141–143

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, LONDON—

„ Copy of Licence of 98, 99

„ Thanks to 137

PRESIDENT—

„ Resigns his office. 72

„ Vote of thanks to . . . . . *ib.*

„ Election of 73

QUAIN, Dr., Vote of thanks to 137

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITIY IN IRELAND (*see* "Visitations").

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OPINIONS OF MEDICAL COUNCIL—

„ Committee to rearrange them 39

„ Report 122–134

REGISTER, MEDICAL, to be published 144

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN DIPLOMAS 114, 115

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS (*see* "Students").

RETURNS from Bodies in Schedule (A) of Professional Examinations and Registration of Students, Committee on . . . 5

„ Report on 118–121

SHARP, HUGH, Letter respecting unprofessional conduct . . . 176

SHARPEY, Dr.—

„ Member of Executive Committee 75

„ Vote of thanks to 137

SMITH, Dr. A., Member of Executive Committee 75

STANDING ORDERS 188–203

STATE MEDICINE—

„ Second Report on, with an Appendix 28, 62–65

„ „ to be printed 155

[STATE MEDICINE—*continued.*

PAGE

STATE MEDICINE—*continued.*

„ Consideration of the question of inserting in any amended Medical Bill Permissive Clauses for registering a Qualification in State Medicine 66, 70–72

„ Executive Committee to confer with Mr. Ouvry with respect to Permissive Clauses 134

„ Committee reappointed . . . . . *ib.*

„ „ to communicate with Licensing Bodies, and others interested, for their observations . . . *ib.*

„ „ to present a digest of them to next Meeting of Council *ib.*

STIVEN, E. W. F., his Petition postponed 174

STUDENTS, MEDICAL, REGISTRATION OF—

„ Committee on Returns of 5

„ Report 118–121

„ Register of Students to be printed 144

„ Date of first Registration 168, 174

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, ENGLAND—

„ Certificate of Examination of Medical Students on Optional Subjects refused by the Secretary 172, 173

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, EDINBURGH—

„ Communication from 51, 136

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, IRELAND—

„ Application to register 22 Students agreed to 180

SYME, Mr., not re-elected Member of Council 4, 5

THOMAS, EVAN, replaced on Register 46, 47

TRIMMER, Mr., his refusal to Certify the Examination of Students on Optional Subjects 172, 173

VACCINATION—

„ Communication from Royal College of Surgeons, England, respecting 45

„ Letter from Registrar of Trinity College, Dublin . . . 181

VINE, EDWARD ARTHUR, need not be registered as a Medical Student 159

VISITATIONS OF EXAMINATIONS—

„ Reports of Queen's University, Ireland 39–41, 151

„ Registrar to write to Secretary for a definite reply to the passage in the Report of the Committee on the Visitation of Examinations (Minutes, vol. vi., p. 90) . . 54, 55, 57–59

„ Resolution of Irish Branch Council 185, 186

PAGE

WEBSTER, PETER NORMAN, Fine from 160

WHALLEY, THOMPSON, not to be replaced on Register . . . 47

WHALLEY, WILLIAM, Fine from 162

WILSON, Dr. WILLIAM, M.D. Göttingen, Registered 159

WOOD, Dr. ANDREW—

„ Member of Executive Committee 75

„ Vote of thanks to 138

„ Treasurer of Scottish Branch Council 167

W. J. & S. GOLBOURN, Printers, Princes Street, Coventry Street. W.